The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4843. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Another French Diplomatic Defeat.

End of the Luxemburg Annexation Movement.

FRANCE.

The Presidency of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 3.

M. SCHNEIDER, the Vice-President of the French Corps Legislatif, succeeds to the Presidency, which was made vacant by the resignation of Count WALEWSKI.

The Proposed Purchase of Luxemburg.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 3.

The negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxemburg to the French Empire have been stopped.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3—Noon.

American Securities are generally unchanged.

The following are the opening rates:

Erie Shares	30¼
Illinois Central Shares	78¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	75

Consols for money open at 9,

Dispatches received state that United States Bonds at Frankfort sold to-day at 78, and at Paris at 84¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ¼d. since the noon report, and are now quoted at 90¾ for money.

American securities are firm and unchanged.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 3—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted at 84¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3—Evening.

Consols for money	91
United States Five-twenty bonds	75
Illinois Central Railway shares	78¾
Erie Railway shares	30

PARIS, Wednesday, April 3—P. M.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	84¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, April 3.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed here this evening at 77¼ for the issue of 1862 coupons.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3—Noon.

Cotton is dull, with a downward tendency. The sales to-day will probably foot up 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	12¾d.
Middling Orleans	12¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3—2 P. M.

The Cotton market continues dull and heavy; Middling Uplands have declined ¼d. since the noon report, and are now quoted at 12¾d. There is no quotable change in the other markets.

The Breadstuffs market is quite firm. Barley has advanced 1d. and is quoted to-day at 4s. 7d. ₱ 60 lbs. for American. Oats have also advanced 1d. since last report, and are now salable at 3s. 4d. ₱ 45 lbs., Canadian. Corn is steady at 41s. Flour 28s. 9d. Wheat 13s. 8d. for red Western, and 13s. 6d. for California white.

The Provision market is quiet. Pork has advanced 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Lard 3d. per cwt. The following are the quotations to-day: Pork 77s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef 127s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese 60s. ₱ cwt. for Middling. Lard 49s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Most of the articles are without change. Common Wilmington Resin has declined 3d. ₱ cwt., and is now quoted at 8s. 6d., while Fine is steady at 16s. Spirits Turpentine has advanced 3d. ₱ cwt.

PETROLEUM—(Spirits)—11d.

PETROLEUM—(Refined)—1s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—(Spirits)—37s. 6d.

RESIN—Clover 54s.; Linseed 60s.

ASHES—(Pots)—23s. 6d.

OILS—(Linseed)—£29.

OILS—(Whale)—£41.

TALLOW—44s. 6d.

LOADED CAKES—£10.

IRON—52s. for Scotch pigs.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3—Evening.

The Cotton market closes dull; sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.@12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The following are the closing prices: Flour, 28s. 9d.; No. 1 Red Wheat, 13s. 8d.; White California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Corn, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. 7d.; Oats, 3s. 4d.

PROVISIONS—Provisions close generally dull. Pork heavy at 77s. 6d. Beef 127s. 6d. Bacon 38s. 6d. Cheese 60s. Lard 49s.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 11d. Common Resin, 8s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d. Cloverseed, 54s. Pot Ashes, 23s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30. Linseed Cakes, £10. Calcutta Linseed, 66s. Whale Oil, £41. Fine Rosin, 16s.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival of the Hecla at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3—Evening.

The steamship *Hecla*, Capt. EDMANSTON, which sailed from New-York on the 21st March, arrived here late this evening.

Arrival of the America at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, April 3—Evening.

The steamship *America*, Capt. MEYER, which sailed from New-York on the 20th of March, arrived here this evening. London passengers and mails were landed, when the *America* proceeded to Bremen.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3—Evening.

Intelligence has been received here which states that the ship *New-Hampshire*, which recently sailed from Shields for Bombay, was abandoned at sea on the 26th of March. Eight of the crew perished.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Royal Mail steamship *Java*, Capt. MOORE, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th March, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre March 20, also arrived yesterday.

News from Japan to Feb. 27, received per the *Colorado* at San Francisco, and thence by telegraph, was received and published in London on the 21st of March.

Great interest was felt in the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African traveler. By some it was contended that the report of his massacre admitted of little, if any, doubt, while others continued to hope that the statement was untrue. An admiralty note announces that Her Majesty's ship *Wasp* proceeded on the 24 of January to Quilos, with the British Consul at Zanzibar on board, to endeavor to ascertain the truth.

FRANCE.

Exciting Debate in the French Chamber.

A very exciting scene took place in the French Legislative Body on the 16th ult. Mr. ROUHER, speaking in reply to M. THIERS, explained that the bill for the reorganization of the army was not due to any uneasiness caused by the aggrandisement of Prussia. It was merely a necessary measure to be united with the introduction of improvements in the adoption of breech-loaders. By means of railroads troops may now be concentrated with unprecedented celerity. By such means, he went on to say, France with 10,000,000 of souls was able to bring into the field an active army of 800,000 men. But this is not all. She has also an army of reserve, and a National Guard Mobile to protect her hearths and insure their defence against any reverse of fortune. Well, gentlemen, we, have been studying this organization without any reference to political questions, and, having found it worthy of imitation, we have decided on adopting it. Such is the sole object of the bill which we have presented. The project, therefore, presents no contradiction with the explanations of the Government. It is a work of elevated forethought and profound conviction. Having disposed of this question, I will now speak of the principle of nationalities, to which M. THIERS raises so many objections. He has called it the torch of an incendiary carrying desolation into all countries. He admits, indeed, that at home it is nothing more than the sovereignty of the people, but adds that it should not on that account be preached up and propagated over the whole world. But who does not make himself the apostle of this principle abroad? Where are the documents, where the acts to show that the French Government was proposing to impose the principle of universal suffrage everywhere? No, gentlemen; France finds it good at home, but leaves other nations to apply it or not, as they think proper. Again, M. THIERS cried, LOUIS XVI. was at first proclaimed the saviour of the people, and what followed is well known—first came the Republic, then NAPOLEON, then 1814, and the nation having set up NAPOLEON overthrew him. M. THIERS is too well read in history not to know that NAPOLEON was not overthrown by the people, but by a foreign coalition, for the profit of a family whose principles were in contrary to those of the national sovereignty. In 1830 the nation was not called on to sanction what had taken place. A throne had been broken and another was reconstructed out of the fragments of the old one; and a member of the dispossessed family was placed upon it. The only legitimate Government is that in whose name I am now speaking; it was consecrated by a vote of the nation three several times—first at the moment when constituent Government was directing the affairs of the country and disposing of all the means of action—at that moment the exile presented himself, alone, to the nation, with the *prestige* of his name, of his misfortunes, and of the glory of his family. (Loud applause.) The nation then freely and spontaneously proclaimed LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. After the 2d December it proclaimed him once more. [Violent interruption on some benches.]

M. JULES FAVRE.—Say nothing about the 2d of December [great noise, cries, and exclamations.]

M. THIERS [standing up, and speaking with great energy.] Leave it buried in oblivion! [more violent agitation.] Do not awake such remembrances! [continued noise.]

The President.—Monsieur THIERS, pray be calm, and do not speak unless you have received the usual authorization.

M. THIERS [in the midst of the noise.] Do not speak of the 2d of December before those whom it prescribed loud cries of "Order, order."]

The President.—Monsieur THIERS, you have not received permission to speak, and, therefore, do not address the Chamber.

M. THIERS, still standing up, again pronounced some words which were lost in the noise and agitation.

The President—I must request M. THIERS to sit down and be calm.

M. ROUHER—M. THIERS interrupts me with a violence which I call on the Chamber to bear witness to. ["Yes, yes," and continued agitation.]

M. JULES FAVRE—It is you, M. le Ministre, who are violent. [Noise; cries of "Order, order."]

M. THIERS—I appeal to the Chamber.

M. JULES SIMON—We appeal to France and to public morality to be our witness. [Continued excitement.]

The President—The agitation of the Chamber prevents me from distinguishing the interruptions, for if I did I would instantly call the authors of them to to order.

M. ROUHER—I could only hear in M. THIERS' interruptions the single word "proscribed."

M. JULES FAVRE—Yes, he was so, and contrary to law. [Cries of "Order, order."]

The President—I demand silence, and I will certainly call to order whoever makes any interruption.

M. ROUHER—I have to say to M. THIERS that I had no intention of arousing in his mind either a painful recollection or disagreeable reminiscence. I only wanted to state a single fact—that French society had been saved from anarchy. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and great interruption on some benches.]

M. JULES FAVRE—It is you who violated the law. [Continued noise.]

M. ROUHER—It was evidently saved from anarchy. I call to witness those passions of madness which burst forth on the benches of the Left. [Cries of "Yes, yes," exclamations on the Opposition benches.] Why are you here yourselves? You cannot deny your origin; you spring yourselves from universal suffrage. [Renewed interruption.] You think I will stop short before this noise—this kind of insurrection. You are quite mistaken. [Applause.] Your violent interruptions drown my voice, but they cannot alter my conviction, and as to your invectives, I disdain them. [Another burst of noise and interruption from the left.] The principle of nationalities, the sovereignty of the populations, alone found Governments solemnly and legitimately. [Approbation.] Yes, it is the only form in which regular Governments can be constituted, and such persons as protest against the sovereignty of the people are nothing else but rebels (*des factieux.*) [Violent interruptions, as before.]

M. JULES FAVRE—It is you who are a rebel.

M. THIERS again rose suddenly, and uttered some words in the midst of the noise.

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—It is you who violated the national sovereignty and universal suffrage. [Cries of "Order, order."]

M. ROUHER—The rebels were those persons who conspired against Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. Whoever attacks the existing institutions is nothing but a factious citizen. ["Yes, yes," and noise.]

M. PAUL BETHMONT—Do not speak of the 2d of December. [General tumult.]

M. ROUHER—I ask to be permitted to close the incident. [Hear, hear, on the left; no, no, on the Ministerial benches.] But I must declare in the most distinct terms that, whenever you attack that date, I will defend it with the utmost energy. [Loud applause.]

M. BERRYER [rising]—To language of the most moderate you oppose nothing but insult. [Cries of "Do not interrupt."] What, I should not have the right to make that remark when the word factious is employed.

A MEMBER—Ah! ah! here we have a coalition before us.

M. BERRYER [sitting down]—I cannot speak. I am not well.

The Marquis DE PIRE—The *Siècle* will be inconsolable; but your protests prove the utility of the 2d of December and the advantage of Baron HAUSSMANN'S barracks. [Noise.]

M. ROUHER—Therefore, gentlemen, to finish the first point, I declare the principle of the sovereignty of the people to be the only basis on which to found a Government. [Hear.] I say, then, that the Government intends to respect the autonomy, the sovereignty of other States, that it has no ambition for any apostolic mission. M. THIERS has told you that we have misunderstood the doctrines of the Liberal school, which has always wished the freedom of Italy, not its unity. And yet he himself said in 1847, "Oh, Italy, listen to my feeble voice, range yourself entirely under the flag of CHARLES ALBERT!" And addressing M. GUIZOT, he added, "You are a pusillanimous Minister if you permit to be broken—"

M. THIERS—No, no.

M. ROUHER then went on to refute M. THIERS' arguments respecting the Italian war, and after glancing at the Papal question, vindicated the course France had pursued in the Danish and Polish questions. He then came to the Austro-Prussian war last year. M. THIERS (he said) asks what we were going to do before the 3d of May. We had constantly told Italy that, if she had allied herself with Prussia, she must not count on France, and that we should remain neutral. M. THIERS has also said that the danger is greater than before. We, however, remained neutral, with the approval of the Legislative body. The idea that the Confederation, with its 75,000,000 of inhabitants and 800,000 or 1,000,000 of troops was only a defensive organization, is an illusion. If some dispute had arisen between France and Bavaria, and France had insisted on obtaining satisfaction, would not the whole of the Confederation have been called on to take part in the conflict? Bavaria would have appealed to the Confederation; Prussia and Austria would have sent their forces, and you would have had the three great Powers united against you to defend themselves or to attack, and presenting a terrible battle front. [Movement; hear, hear.] Was it not an aggressive war that M. THIERS wanted to enter on in 1840, and had he not found all the populations on the banks of the Rhine ready to rise, and all the Powers displaying aggressive intentions against France? [Hear, hear.] By her energy in 1854 France was able to force the Germanic Confederation not to rise; in 1859, after Solferino, she could again prevent its acting, although quite prepared. But the fact is not the less certain that there was in that organization a danger for the independence and liberty of France. At present we are in the face of Austria independent and Prussia masking her ambition certainly, but also masking its limits. [Approbation.] I examine the counsels given us and the policy we have followed. No one recommends war or annexation; every one a vigilant and attentive policy. I am entirely of that opinion. But how is it to be exercised? Not by exclusive alliance, for such a course always leads to hostile feeling. France will remain on good terms with all nations, and will endeavor in succession to remove all the difficulties that exist. The positions will change by degrees, and an amicable arrangement will take place in every case, by means of diplomatic conferences. [Hear, hear.] Such is the thought which animates us—founded on the true interest of the country. It is the realization of the object marked for mankind and for progress. And when our task shall have been accomplished we shall say to our descendants—do as we done—allow violent aggression and rash reproaches to pass away and posterity will judge us. [Loud and continued applause.]

Popular Petition Against the Military Bill.

One hundred and seventy-six inhabitants of Tarny, in the department of the Yonne, have addressed the following petition to the Emperor:

SIRE: We well know your great solicitude for the working classes, and therefore we address ourselves directly to you. We are most anxious about a bill of

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magnitude gravity just presented to the Corps Legislatif. Under the form of an active army of reserve, or National Garde Mobile, all the youth of France is called upon to do military service. The result will be the enlistment of all our children. The weight of this heavy burden will have to be supported mainly by the rural districts, already depopulated by the agricultural crisis, whose real and deep misery has been brought to bear by the agricultural inquiry. We are devoted subjects of the Emperor, but we look with horror and alarm upon the terrible consequences of the new law. The dearth of manual labor has long been lamented, and now it is proposed to take all our best hands from us. And why? Is there any enemy at our doors? If it were so, let a levy en masse be decreed, and we are ready for any sacrifice. But if nothing is meant by change of system, resulting in the annual levy of a greater number of men permanently, there is no justification for such a measure. May our complaint reach your august ear, and may our voice make you aware, together with our respectful homage, of the profound anguish which affects our hearts on reading the bill which proposes to take all our children for the army.

The Proposed Military League.

Paris (March 30) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

I am credibly informed that France has lately made overtures to Belgium to form a military convention for her own protection of which France would be the head, and which other small States would be invited to join. This reverses the fable of the horse and the man. It is now the man who asks the horse to allow him to put a saddle on his back. Belgium has referred to England for advice, which is, I suppose a way of intimating that the polite offer will be respectfully but firmly declined.

The Prussian Treaties with the South German States.

The treaties which Prussia has entered into with Bavaria and Baden, to effect, in the first instance, a union in a military point of view, and afterwards an understanding on the part of those States an understanding with the new Confederation of the North, is considered by some of the Paris journals as an exceedingly serious event, as indicating the determination of Count DE BISMARCK to have the Southern Confederation completely at the disposal of the Prussian Government. They point in particular to the dates of those arrangements, and remark that while the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Nikolsburg on July 26, and the Treaty of Prague on Aug. 23, the date of the Baden document is Aug. 17 and that of the Bavarian one Aug. 22, so that on the day that Austria was excluded from Germany, M. DE BISMARCK, without losing an hour, had already seized on the scattered remnants of this last-named country and amalgamated them with Prussia. The *Temps* has the subjoined observations on the matter:

This alliance does not date from yesterday, but from the very day of the Austro-Prussian war. The treaties sanctioning it were at first intended to remain secret; but Count DE BISMARCK has considered the time to be come for tearing away every veil, and it was at the very hour when the French interpellations were coming to it elpse that he thought proper to tell the world that for the last seven months there has been no longer any line of demarcation between Prussia and Northern Germany. The evidence is in a preliminary concert between the Cabinets of Berlin and Munich and the *Prussian Monitor* and *Bavarian Gazette*, on the same day, published the text of the treaties signed by Prussia on Aug. 17, 1866, with the Grand-Duchy of Baden, and on Aug. 22 with the Bavarian Government. In these documents there is no question either of Württemberg or of Grand Duke Hesse; but the presence of the ministers of Baden and Bavaria, the attending of those two smaller States to the Diadem cannot be a matter of doubt, and we must expect shortly to see the chapter of avowals completed. The treaties indicated to us by the dispatches are absolute. The parties mutually guarantee the integrity of their territories, and take an engagement, in case of war, to place all their military forces at the disposal of one or the other; that is to say, that the King of Prussia will henceforth have at his disposal all the troops of Bavaria and Saxony, inasmuch as to him belongs the superior command, as of all the contingents of the Northern Confederation. These facts, we repeat, are of immense importance. There is no longer any South or North in Germany; there only remains in front of us a Prussia, no longer of 29,000,000, but of nearly 40,000,000 of inhabitants; whilst waiting till the amount may be carried to 50,000,000 by the course of events."

The *Opinion Nationale* has remarks in a similar sense, its language running thus:

"Another page of great interest has been added to the history of 1866, so productive in events of exceptional importance. The conclusion to be drawn from these revelations—to some persons absolutely unforeseen, and to others vaguely suspected—is that Germany has for the last six months belonged to Prussia, from the frontier of the Swiss Confederation to those of Austria, Holland, Belgium and France. We now understand what irresistible pressure the Cabinets of the South were obeying when they recently reorganized their armies according to the unitary principle, by assimilating them in every respect to the Prussian system; we can comprehend the attitude of the Government of Baden and the accession of the Prince of Hohenlohe in Bavaria. Count DE BISMARCK had spoken while still in arms, and the Sovereigns of the South have been led much further that they would have gone had they acted in the plenitude of their liberty, and in taking into consideration their own interests and the desires of the populations. In fine, it is by force and by the right of war that Count DE BISMARCK has preferred to obtain the union of the Southern States with the Northern Confederation. He has imprisoned the Governments in the narrow circle of a treaty from which there is no issue without danger, and has placed the populations in presence of the accomplished fact. The mode of acting does not, we must admit, respond to our idea. If German unity is to be realized, it can only proceed from the people themselves, and be based on popular right and direct universal suffrage. Those are true principles, and by departing from them Count DE BISMARCK has committed a serious fault, which he will perhaps discover at some future day."

The *Presse* also makes Count DE BISMARCK the theme of some comments, but not with respect to the treaties just alluded to. It is the Prussian occupation of Luxembourg which our contemporary remarks on:

"If Count de BISMARCK," says the writer, "has been plain and clear, even to cynicism, with regard to Poland, he has been much more reserved on the subject of Limburg and Luxemburg. He has admitted in some communication has taken place between Holland and Prussia; therefore the question has been agitated and remained unsolved, since no arrangement has been concluded. Prussia has therefore renounced none of her pretensions; only she has uttered no menaces, and she does not propose to exercise any pressure upon Holland, because she would fear to give rise to a European question. In one word, Prussia is going on temporizing until she sees a favorable opportunity. She can afford to wait. Her troops garrison Luxembourg; she early took steps to secure the provisioning of the place for three years; finally, she has become proprietor of the war material which the fortress contains, and which was formerly the property of the Germanic Confederation; she has not, therefore, to demand a single cannon, and consequently has not to ask permission from any one, not even from the King of Holland, the sovereign of Luxembourg. Prussia is therefore at Luxembourg as if at home, and it will be difficult to make her leave."

The *Avenir National* also discusses the last "step in advance" taken by the irrepressible BISMARCK:

"M. DE BISMARCK continues to amuse himself at the expense of our statesmen. But yesterday he permitted M. ROUHER solemnly to declare that Prussia was less formidable to us than the defunct Germanic Confederation. The Corps Législatif took these comforting assurances, and voted as all the world knows. This quietude was not destined to last long. To-day M. DE BISMARCK institutes in the malicious satisfaction of disturbing it by one of those 'transformation scenes' of which this great sceneshifter of the political stage is so consummate a master. The Prussian *Monitour*, the Bavarian *Gazette*, and the Baden *Monitour*, yesterday published with the same treaty, proving that an offensive and defensive alliance (mark the word 'offensive') has been concluded between the three Powers. That alliance was concluded on Aug. 22. It is difficult to understand how a treaty so dangerous for us can have been concluded without our Government having suspected its existence. French diplomacy will hardly have reason to boast of its last campaign. The Bavarian *Gazette* is cruelly ironical; it tells us that this treaty must be regarded as a consequence of the principle of nationalities, which is such a favorite in France."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Confederate Loan—Meeting of Cotton Loan Bondholders.

On the 20th ult. a meeting of the Confederate Cotton Loan bondholders was held at the London Tavern.

Admiral PROVO WALLIS, who occupied the chair, said the meeting had been called at the request of a great majority of the bondholders who assembled in their committee-room on the 6th of January. It was held for the purpose of laying before them the second report of the Committee, and he wished to state, at the same time, that they had done their utmost in the matter which was of so much importance to the bondholders. [Hear, hear.] They received, to begin with, the best legal opinions which could be obtained in this country with respect to the loan, and he wished to disabuse the minds of the bondholders as to an idea which had got abroad that the loan was not a legal one. Both Sir HUGH CAIRNS and Mr. HENRY COTTON had expressed their opinion that the loan was perfectly legal, and they were, moreover, led to believe that the Southerners were at the present moment perfectly willing, if allowed, to pay their quota. [Hear, hear.] The so-called United States were determined that the money should not be paid, and the extraordinary part of the proceedings was that not only did the United States wish to punish the South in every possible manner, but desired to punish the bondholders of that loan through them. By all international law the country which was the conqueror recognised the debts of its predecessor. Prussia, for instance, had conquered Hanover, and had recognised its debts; but it appeared that the United States were determined to repudiate those of the South. He hoped, however, the bondholders would ultimately be able to establish their claims in connection with the Cotton Loan.

At the request of a bondholder, the Chairman read the report of the Committee, an abstract of which has already appeared.

Mr. HARRIS proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. KING seconded the proposition.

Mr. HARRIS asked if the Committee had memorialised the British Government on the subject of the loan.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HARRIS desired to know if an answer had been received to the memorial.

The Chairman said they had received an answer from the Government to the effect that if any claims were made in connection in connection with the *Alabama*, the same settlement would be open to them as to the others. [Hear, hear.]

The resolution was then carried.

The Chairman said the second resolution he had to submit was as follows: "*Resolved*, That as legal proceedings have been taken by the Government of the United States to recover in the English and French Law Courts property and money belonging to the late Confederate States, it is of the utmost importance that notice of counter-claims should be immediately given on behalf of the holders of the seven per cent. cotton bonds, and that the Bond Committee be furnished with the requisite funds to enable them to take legal proceedings as counsel may advise." In considering this resolution he desired them to remember how they had been situated. At the first meeting of bondholders, in January, 1866, they were requested to form a Committee, with the hope of obtaining the money to which they believed they were justly entitled and from that time they had been anxiously at work. They had devoted much of their time to it, and a large amount of money had also been expended in endeavoring to establish their claims. They had sent agents to America, and taken every other step which appeared advisable to the Committee. They had also obtained the opinion of one of the first counsel in the country—Hon. J. L. O'SULLIVAN, of New-York, late Minister of the United States to Portugal. Mr. O'SULLIVAN had given the following opinion: "In my opinion your bonds are good and valid, distributively against the several States referred to, with all the sanction of the public faith that either has or any other public faith; and at the same time the Federal Government itself ought also to pay them. 2. That the repudiation amendments which have been, after a fashion, adopted by their respective State Constitutions have no constitutional validity, can be easily revoked if they have, and constitute no effective obstacle against their payment. 3. That a similar amendment to the Federal Constitution is not likely to be adopted, nor would constitute any serious practical impediment to their payment, even if it were. 4. And, finally, that they will be paid, and as no distant day, to the uttermost farthing." [Applause.] He advised every bondholder to obtain a copy of the pamphlet containing Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S opinion, as it was well worthy of their attentive perusal.

Mr. WESTON said the United States has voted £300,000 in order that proceedings might be taken against certain parties in this country, and the Committee had been advised to enter counter claims, which they had done. At the last meeting of the Committee, a case was before the law courts in this country, the United States suing an English firm for the purpose of obtaining Southern property. The Committee, as he had said, had been strongly advised to intervene in the case and to watch the proceedings in connection with it. The Committee had obtained the opinion of counsel as to how far they could go in the matter, and the learned gentleman to whom they referred the matter had expressed himself strongly and confidently that suits should be instituted on behalf of the bondholders. While, however, advising them, the learned gentleman stated that it would be an expensive operation, and the Committee desired to have it with the bondholders to determine whether they should take proceedings in the matter. Southern property to the extent of four millions was at stake, and it was for the bondholders to say whether they should take steps to secure the amount due them. If the bondholders were willing that they should do so, it would of course be necessary for them to supply funds for that purpose.

Mr. MORGAN wished to state that a subscription had already been entered into, and the Committee desired it to be made known that, in the event of the bondholders not thinking it worth while to proceed in the matter, the money would be returned to those who had subscribed.

Mr. TUCKER suggested that the amount required should be raised by a tax on the bonds instead of subscriptions, the bonds to be stamped on being sold.

Mr. MORGAN said that unless they raised a large sum for the purpose of getting the question in which they were interested settled, great impediments would be thrown in their way. [Hear, hear.]

The Chairman remarked that many persons had appeared to be impressed with the idea that the loan was an illegal one; but that was not correct, as would be seen from the legal opinions which had been obtained.

Mr. WESTON said the Committee had served notice on the persons holding Confederate property not to part with it.

Some discussion followed with respect to the suggestion made by Mr. TUCKER, and ultimately

Mr. HARRIS proposed the second resolution with the following addition: "That no bonds be dealt in at the Stock Exchange unless stamped by the Committee of the Confederate Bondholders as having paid the sum of 1.16 per cent. to enable that committee to carry the above resolution into effect."

Mr. BRADLEY seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. HARVEY moved the next resolution, which was as follows: "That as the holders of the 7 per cent. cotton loan have committed no breach of international law by making advances to the Southern States on the hypothecation of cotton, and the loan to the said States being a perfectly legal transaction, the bondholders herein present solemnly protest against the injustice and illegality of the United States Congress, or the Legislatures of the Southern States, passing any law which would prejudice their rights or the contracts made with such States, and that any such proceeding would be a direct violation of the law of nations, and fatal to the honor and financial credit of both the United and the Southern States."

Mr. STODART seconded the motion.

Mr. MORGAN said that it was as well that it should known that all the twenty-five cent. bonds of the Northern States were illegal until they receive the sanction of the Southern States—("Hear," and laughter)—and perhaps they would be able to see the opinion of the most eminent counsels on that subject before long.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. BOWLAND then proposed that the thanks of the meeting and of the bondholders generally, were due to the Committee for the great attention they had devoted to the protection of the bondholders' interests, and that the meeting had every confidence that they would lead to a satisfactory settlement of their claims.

Mr. SOLIEUX seconded the proposition; which was carried amidst applause.

The Chairman returned thanks on behalf of himself and the Committee; after which the proceedings terminated.

The Alabama Claims.

From the Owl.

The American Government have not received with anything like cordiality the proposals of Lord STANLEY for an arbitration on the *Alabama* claims. They even object to our first proposition, that the precise points to be submitted for decision to an arbitrator should be first definitely agreed to by the Americans and ourselves. Not only this, Mr. SEWARD actually makes a counter proposition, that the first question to be referred should be "Whether the English Government were justified in recognising the rebel States as belligerents?" This, of course, is a proposal so monstrous that it is impossible to entertain it. Although, however, on the surface, the relations between the two Governments are not, apparently, such as we could wish, nevertheless it is certain that the Cabinet at Washington neither designs nor is in a position to assume an attitude of hostility. By leaving the pending questions to the wearing influences of time and the industrious firing away of diplomatists, we may be certain that ultimately the matters in discussion will be satisfactorily settled.

The Alexandra Case.

The case of the steamer *Mary*, otherwise the *Alexandra*, has again been up in the Court of Admiralty. In this suit the United States of America are the plaintiffs and one of the firm of FRASER, TRENHOLME & Co. is the defendant, and the *Mary* is the vessel which, under the name of the *Alexandria*, was the subject of the celebrated prosecution for breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. She was arrested in the West India docks on the 20th of February, by virtue of a warrant issued out of the Court of Admiralty, in a cause of possession, at the suit of the United States, who claim her as having been built for, and as having become the property of the Confederate States.

Mr. G. F. BOYD, on behalf of the defendant, now moved the Court to order the plaintiffs to file their petition within a week.

Mr. E. C. CLARKSON, for the plaintiffs, opposed the motion, for the reason that certain material facts which had come to the knowledge of the plaintiffs' proctor within the last three days required corroboration, in order to do which it would be necessary to send to America. No injury would be suffered by the defendant, as the ship was dismantled, and there was no idea of sending her to sea.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said: This is a cause of possession. The ship was arrested on the 20th day of February, and an appearance entered on behalf of the defendant, who asserts that he is her sole owner. Ample time has passed for the plaintiffs to have filed their petition. They have not done so, and I am now asked on an affidavit, sworn by the plaintiff's proctor, to give them two months longer, within which to file their petition. I can take no cognisance of any allegation that this ship is the *Alexandra*. To me, this is simply a cause of possession, in which expedition is an important element. In such a suit bail cannot be given, and therefore the detention of the ship may be a serious matter. The plaintiffs ought to have known what their title is before they instructed their proctor, and not thus appeal to the charity of the Court. It might be necessary, for anything I know to the contrary, to send to Mexico or all over the world for information; and by admitting this application I might be giving occasion for endless applications of the same nature. In any stage of the cause, the plaintiffs may amend their petition, which must be filed in ten days.

ITALY.

Opening of the Italian Chambers—Speech of the King.

The Italian Parliament was opened March 22 by the King in person, who delivered the following speech from the throne:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies:

For the happiness of Italy, who has confided to me her destinies, I have deemed it expedient that that the representation of the country should be renovated at the fountain-head of the national privilege. I am confident that it will there have imbibed a consciousness of the serious wants of the country, as well as the strength necessary to provide for them. There has been a time for daring resolutions and bold enterprises. I pursued the course which was then necessary, full of confidence in the holiness of the cause which God had called upon me to defend. The nation replied with readiness to my appeal, and by your union and perseverance we acquired our independence and preserved our liberty. Now that her existence is assured, Italy demands that the forces of her intelligence and her will shall not be exhausted in intemperance and rivalry, but shall, on the contrary, be concentrated with the object of giving her a stable and progressive position, in order that she may be able to develope in repose and tranquility the elements of vitality and prosperity which she has received from Providence. The nation demands that the Chamber and the Government shall apply themselves with wisdom and resolution to this work of reparation.

Nations love and appreciate institutions by reason of the benefits they derive from them. It is necessary to show that our institutions give satisfaction to the honest aspirations of liberty, dignity and activity, and that they are at the same time a guarantee for the good organization of the State and the welfare of the people, in order that the latter may not lose confidence in liberty, which is the honor and the strength of our political reconstruction.

In order to obtain this result my Government will submit to your deliberation a bill for a complete administrative reorganization, which will strengthen at the same time both liberty and authority, and facilitate as well as simplify the relations between the governing and the governed. While the provinces and the communes, in accordance with the proposed law, are to enjoy greater liberty in the sphere of their jurisdiction, more extensive powers must be united in the hands of the chief of the province, as the representative of the executive. Inherent in decentralization is the application of a remedy calculated to strengthen the bonds of unity. There will be presented to you at the same time bills of which the object will be to render the collection of the taxes more simple and uniform, to reform some portions of our system of taxation, and to obtain by a more sensible method of accounts a safe control and rapid check over the application of the public money. The necessities and engagements of the State do not allow us for the moment to diminish, as I would wish, the burdens which weigh upon my people.

In the meantime the legitimate conversion of the ecclesiastical patrimony into money, strict economy in the expenditure, a vigilant application of the new laws, and the severest morality in the conduct of all the branches of the public administration, will make the payments of the taxes appear less burdensome. I feel confident that it will there have imbibed a consciousness of the serious wants of the country, as well as the strength necessary to provide for them. There has been a time for daring resolutions and bold enterprises. I pursued the course which was then necessary, full of confidence in the holiness of the cause which God had called upon me to defend. The nation replied with readiness to my appeal, and by your union and perseverance we acquired our independence and preserved our liberty. Now that her existence is assured, Italy demands that the forces of her intelligence and her will shall not be exhausted in intemperance and rivalry, but shall, on the contrary, be concentrated with the object of giving her a stable and progressive position, in order that she may be able to develope in repose and tranquility the elements of vitality and prosperity which she has received from Providence. The nation demands that the Chamber and the Government shall apply themselves with wisdom and resolution to this work of reparation.

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Gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies:

The finance, the safety and the future of the nation are now in your hands. It is not a glory for us to have accomplished by so many sacrifices the work of our independence, and to have endowed the nation with the activity and vigor of life, it will be no less a glory for us to organise it at home—to make it sure of itself, respected and strong.

The King concluded his speech amid loud and prolonged cheering.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 3, 1867.

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day have been strictly of a routine character and void of general interest, the third reading of bills having, under the joint rule, occupied the entire morning session.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Broadway Surface Road Bill, which has already passed the Senate, was taken up in the Assembly last evening, and ordered to a third reading, after an animated and protracted discussion extending to nearly 2 o'clock A. M.

A two-thirds vote being obtained at a late hour—between 10 and 11 o'clock—to go into Committee of the Whole on this bill, the discussion was opened by

Mr. MILLSPAUGH, who moved to amend the first section by inserting the name of THOMAS MCCLELLAN as one of

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 1—Hall & Jacobs v. Mc-Cabe.
No. 2—Lord et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
No. 3—Lamb et al. vs. Lamb et al.
No. 4—Lord et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
No. 5—Lord et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
No. 6—Lord et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
No. 7—Lord et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
No. 8—Lord et al. vs. Chamberlain et al.
No.

Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@80c.; Linseed Oil $1 28@$1 29 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet at about former rates, closing at 16½c.@17c. for Crude, 26c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@43c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon. The *Shipping List* gives the following statistics of the Petroleum business of this port, first quarter of last year and this:

Received Since Jan. 1.			
1867, bbls.	219,299	1866, bbls.	268,890
Exported Same Time.			
	exp.		exp.
From New-York, gallons...	5,739,799		7,651,046
From other ports...	4,349,656		4,696,315
Total, gallons...	10,089,455		12,347,361
Same time, 1865, gallons...			2,740,697
Same time, 1864...			5,916,907
Stock in Yard, April 1.			
	crude.		refine.
Crude, bbls...	*24,116		26,259
Refined...	*19,867		22,802
Naptha...			1,443
Residuum...	449		601
Total, bbls...	44,432		50,195
Total, March 1...	41,144		50,948

*Including 2,000 bbls. Crude, and 7,000 bbls. Refined, on shipboard.

Also Held by Refiners, April 1.

Crude, bbls...	8,200
Refined,...	*6,800
Naptha...	820
Residuum...	352
Total, bbls...	16,172

*Including 200 bbls. on shipboard.

We notice the following vessels loading here for Europe: Br. bark *Guiona*, Havre, 4,200 bbls. refined; Br. bark *Estelle*, Liverpool, 3,800 bbls. do.; Br. ship *Capsera*, London, 5,000 bbls. do.; Br. bark *Zoea*, Liverpool, 5,000 bbls. do.; Br. brig *Signal*, Cork, 2,100 bbls. do.; Br. brig *Crusader*, Cork, 1,300 bbls. do.; Old. brig *Edward*, Bremen, 1,000 bbls. do.; Br. bark *Laboramus*, 3,000 bbls. do.; Norw. bark *Alpha*, direct port in Continent, 3,000 bbls. crude; Norw. bark *Elsner*, London; Br. brig *Nora*, Br. brig *Amy Serena*, Old. brig *Delpsin*, Cork.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate demand, within our former range, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 4,450 bbls., in lots, at $23 68¾@$23 90 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 75, cash; $23 50@$23 75 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 in for Prime; $21 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continues in moderate demand at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 12¼c.@14¼c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Sales equal to 270 pkgs. Bacon has been dull and heavy; sales 200 boxes, at 11 3-16c. for Short Rib; 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; 13c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard is in limited request at declining prices; sales since our last 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c. for new, ₩ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef is in fair demand at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $18 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 475 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited supply and demand. Beef Hams are inactive at $41@$45 ₩ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 35c.@36c. for State, and 30c.@35c. for fancy do., and 11c.@31c. for poor to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is dull at 10c.@18c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, at unchanged rates; stock 715 casks Carolina and 13,975 bags cleaned East India, against 23,296 bags cleaned East India same time last year.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention at steady prices. Sales since our last 1,350 hhds. Cuba, at from 10c.@12¾c., and 760 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 12¾c.@14¾c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 197,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c.; also 86,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand and steady. The business in this line in March, Messrs. M. Baden & Son notice thus: "*Kentucky*—Our market is more active, prices for this early period of the season have not only been large, reaching close up to 3,000 hhds., but prices in general more satisfactory, as with liberal receipts exporters, who were the chief operators, found more suitable assortments of desirable quality, and paid on the whole liberal prices. Reports reach us from different sections of the country, that in consequence of the severe Winter, followed by heavy falls of rain and disastrous freshets, the planting for the coming season will be much retarded, and no preparations for plants had been as yet made in the West, so that there is much danger of a late and short crop being set out, which adds much to the firmness of holders, and has kept the market so far pretty steady. The sales of the month were mostly for Italy, Mediterranean and North of Europe within our quotations, with a prospect of continued good demand at present prices. Common sorts of inferior quality are hard or sale and only at inducing prices, as we have had barely any inquiry for such during the whole Winter. For consumption the inquiry is only for good, stout new wrappers and leafy, sweet-flavored old fillers, of which several parcels were taken at full prices. *Virginia*—The receipts are also on the increase. Nearly every lot offered has found ready buyers, but many of them were of too low a standard to command remunerative prices. Low grades of Virginia are classed with low grades of Kentucky, of which we have ample stocks, without much inquiry. For better grades of medium and good leaf of uniform color and substance there is a good demand, at prices ranging from 10c.@18c., and we hope as the season advances the quality will improve, as our receipts so far, with few exceptions, have proved of mixed quality and not in best keeping order. *Seed Leaf*—Has been in fair request, with an increased demand from home manufacturers since the passage of the new tax. The sales for export have also been larger, several lots of old crop Ohio and Pennsylvania and connecticut of the 1865 crop having been taken for Germany. We look hereforth for a general good demand, if holders are disposed to accept the actual value of the article. Sales, 1,800 cases Ohio Seed, old crop, at 4¾c., 5¾c., 6¼c., 8¾c., 9c.@11c., including one lot of 800 cases at 7¾c.; 400 do. Pennsylvania, 7c., 8c., 10c.@11¾c.; 300 do. New-York State, 5c., 8c., 9c., 12c.@17c.; 800 do. Connecticut, 1865 crop, 6¾c., 8½c., 10½c.@13c., including one lot 400 cases at 10c., reweights, for export; and 600 do. Connecticut, 1864 crop, 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c.@55c. Of new crop Ohio a few small parcels have been sold, and found much favor. *Spanish*—For Havana the market has been very active, the sales reaching 2,200 bales, composed principally of good high flavored fillers, for which very fair prices have been paid. For poor and medium grades there is hardly any demand. Prices have ranged as follows: Medium 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c., and Fine, 90¼c.@$1. Of Yara, some 600 bales were taken for home trade, of which 350 bales II cuts at 85c.@87½c.; the balance, assorted lots, at 68c.@95c.; to Bremen, assorted lots, at 85c.@75c. The latter was obtained for a very fine lot of *genuine* Yara. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Has been moderately active, the business being confined principally to Virginia made black work 10's and ½ lbs. in bond, and a few parcels of medium and good bright. Western make is hardly inquired for, and but little on hand except old stocks.

WHISKEY—Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 26c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of March, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitchine review thus: "The Tariff Bill passed by Congress on the 2d ultimo, increasing the rates of duties upon wool and woolen fabrics, has caused more demand for both, at slightly improved prices. For the last ten days, however, there has been less doing, and the advance on Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool is estimated at 2@4c. ₩ lb., with a disposition for a further rise during this and the next month, as stocks are becoming light even with but a moderate demand. Texas Wools have met with a ready sale, also good California; hurry and nasty lots being the exception, as they could only be sold at low rates and to a moderate extent. Mexican Wool has sold well at 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. advance, and continues in demand, but with no stock of it left. Foreign Fine Wools have been more active, and considerable sales of Cape and Mestiza River Plate have taken place at an advance of 3c.@4c. ₩ lb. The stock of Cape is lighter than that of Mestiza, and the latter is very moderate. The high duties, we may add, will prevent a proper supply of both kinds for some time to come. Until the market regulates itself, either our prices have to advance considerably or the foreign markets exhibit lower prices. Foreign Medium Wools have not yet improved in prices, although some kinds were disposed of. These qualities are out of question to import under the new tariff, because of the enormous high rate of duties. Foreign Low Wools for carpet manufacture are unchanged almost, in spite of the decline mentioned as having taken place in the English markets, and new arrivals have met with ready sale whenever of desirable descriptions. The stock may be called light. From European sources, we find that the London auction sales of Australian, Cape and other fine Colonial Wools, opened well at last November's sales prices for the desirable kinds, but all others declined from ½d.@1d. ₩ lb., with the exception of faulty inferior sorts, the prices of which rule very irregular. The market for Carpet Wools has become stronger lately. The Antwerp market shows a decline of 5@10 ₩ cent. on P. River Mestiza Wools. The German markets are unchanged, although less has been doing. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales—36,713,112 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1867, were 7,020 bales—2,876,048 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending March 30, were 4,259 bales—2,175,802 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, April 3.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	Cents per lb.
Choice Saxony fleece...	67@68
Saxony fleece...	
Full blood fleece, and ¾ blood fleece...	62@65
Native and ½ fleece...	
Common fleece...	46@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece...	70@70
Saxony fleece...	
Full blood fleece, and ¾ and ¾ blood fleece...	62@64
Native and ½ fleece...	
Common fleece...	49@52
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece...	62@68
Full blood fleece, and ¾ and ¾ blood fleece...	58@60
Native and ½ fleece...	
Common fleece...	44@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces...	49@55
Unwashed fleeces...	36@40
Southern unwashed fleece...	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry...	28@30
Texas.	
Washed fleeces...	36@43
Unwashed fleece...	29@34
Unwashed fleece, burry...	24@30
California.	
Washed fleeces...	42@48
Unwashed fleece, fine...	34@38
Unwashed fleece, medium...	
Unwashed fleece, coarse...	28@29
Unwashed burry, coarse...	17@20
Pulled fine...	39@45
Pulled medium...	35@38
Pulled common...	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra...	42@45
New-York City, super...	40@43
New-York City, No. 1...	36@38
Country, extra...	42@45
Country, super...	40@42
Country, No. 1...	36@38
Country, No. 2...	32@35
Lambs...	30@40
Western limed pulled...	30@40
Southern limed pulled...	30@40
Tub washed...	40@45

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 687 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 950 bales Cotton, part at Md.@¾d. ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ₩ bushel, and 50 boxes Bacon at 12s. ₩ ton. For Bristol, 60 tons Tallow and 1,000 bags Oil Cake on private terms. For Antwerp, 60 hhds. Tobacco at 90s.

Sales of Real Estate—April 3.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

(Under direction of Geo. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee.)

Grand-st.—House and lot No. 468, lot 25x50... $20,150

Grand-st.—House and lot Nos. 470 and 472, lot 50x50... 18,600

Christopher-st.—House and lot No. 128, lot 20x66... 8,100

38th-st.—1 lot s. side, 400 e. 10th-av., 20x59... 1,000

39th-st.—1 lot s. side, 400 e. 10th-av., 20x59... 1,000

ALSO,

West 14th-st.—House and lot No. 182, near 8th-av., lot 20x92 and 84 ins... 21,800

12th-av.—1 lot w. side, 50 ft. n. 57th-st., 25x100 } each 2,850

12th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100 }

13th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100 } each 2,850

13th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100 }

8th-av.—1 lot n. w. cor. 53d-st., 25x100... 15,000

8th-av.—1 lot adjoining, 25x100... 16,100

8th-av.—3 lots adjoining, 75x100, each... 50,000

63d-st.—1 lot s. side, 80 feet w. Madison-av., 20x75 block... 6,750

9th-av.—1 lot n. e. cor. 163d-st., 25x100... 2,500

BY LAWRENCE & FULLER.

2 lots and buildings Nos. 127 and 129 East B'dway... $21,850

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Lot and building No. 400 Broome-st... 22,100

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL.

4 houses and lots on n. s. of 62d-st., 86 ft. e. of 2d-av.—each... 3,200

5 houses and lots on n. s. of 63d-st., 33 ft. w. of 1st-av.—each... 3,000

1 house and lot No. 81 W. 52d-st... 28,600

1 house and lot on n. s. of 46th-st., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av... 10,600

DRY GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE"

MAY 1.

Until that time they will offer their stock of

CURTAIN GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND WINDOW SHADES

AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION.

No. 269 Broadway.

A NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE AT NO. 605 BROADWAY, CLARKE & SAUNDERSON.

We would respectfully inform our friends, especially those who have known us during the many years we were with the well-known house of H. B. Claflin & Co., that we have REMOVED our business FROM No. 57 MURRAY-ST., TO NO. 605 BROADWAY, AND ARE NOW RETAILING IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, for house furnishing and all other purposes, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have also added a DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, containing the neatest and prettiest styles in all fabrics, grades and qualities in the market.

Our knowledge and experience in the wholesale business enable us to offer lines of goods at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

We are cutting SILKS at piece prices.

In LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' SETS and SKIRTS,

may be found everything desirable in this City.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, TOILET ARTICLES, BAJOU AND JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Every pair warranted.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON, NO. 605 BROADWAY.

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS.

180 pieces BLACK COLORADO CLOTHS, a new fabric, 2 yards wide, $8 per dress, worth $14. 80 pieces BALMORAL CRAPE, $5 per dress, worth $9. 200 pieces Silver and Iron Gray materials for traveling from $6 to $12 per dress; most beautiful goods; call and see.

W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CACHMIRES AND LACES, COMPAGNIE DES INDIS, 80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in the small district of Louis, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

E. T. MANY & CO., NO. 6 FOURTH-AVENUE,

Preparatory to removing to No. 14 4th-av., are selling their large and extensive stock of

CARPETS,

OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c., AT COST.

R. H. MACY, NOW OPENING, 1,000 dozen ladies' and children's DRESSING PARIS KID GLOVES, ALL SELECTED SPRING COLORS, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, No. 66 14th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Nos. 258 and 260 Fulton-st., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 BROADWAY, have open a large and select assortment of SPRING CLOAKS, BASQUES, SAQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS IN SILKS AND CLOTH, including all the LATEST DESIGNS IN STYLE AND TRIMMING.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting Corset in the world. Gutrage, Ruffings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS. ADAMS & SPENCER, NO. 761 GRAND-ST., are now offering a LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW PATTERNS in VELVET, TAPESTRY, and INGRAIN CARPETS; VELVETS from £3 to $350. TAPESTRY, $1 65 to $1 90 per yard.

Make your purchases before PRICES ADVANCE.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c. at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will be offered for sale ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS...	$3 00 to $20
PANTS...	$2 00 to $10
VESTS...	$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

MILLINERY.

MME. HARTLEY'S SECOND OPENING of Paris bonnets (to her friends and customers personally known to her) will take place on THURSDAY, the 4th of April, at No. 909 Broadway.

OPENING THIS DAY.—L. SINNS WILL open Spring Millinery and Millinery Goods. Milliners can save 25c. on the dollar at our store. Pattern Bonnets, Silks, Flowers, &c. L. SINNS, 377 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY BELOW FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Are you aware that the proposed extension of Church-st., for railroad purposes, is to be done at a cost to you of $3,000,000? A meeting of property owners to consider this subject will be held at Clinton Hall, No. 17 and 19 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

All interested in opposition are earnestly invited to attend.

ASH AND FULTON-STREET PROPERTY OWNERS who do not want their property taken for the line of railroad, as it is now laid out, on Fulton said streets, are invited to call at the office of P. AYRES, No. 108 Nassau-st., and sign a remonstrance against the same.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MONTHLY meeting for April will be held THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms in the Cooper Building.

SALEM H. WALES, Recording Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $22,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots at the corner of 5th-av. and 63d-st.

Six lots on 63d-st., near 5th-av.

ALSO,

Six lots on 59th-st., between Madison and 6th avs.

ALSO,

Four lots on 67th-st., near Madison-av.

For sale at reasonable prices. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A Four-story English basement brown-stone; modern improvements, in beautiful order; location most desirable; very near Fifth-av.; street paved with Belgian pavements; one of the prettiest blocks in the City; fully and handsomely furnished throughout, including linen, glass, china and carpets; with immediate possession; price $21,000. Further particulars and permit apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON WORTH AND LEONARD-STS., that very desirable property Nos. 146 and 148 Worth-st. and 7 and 9 Leonard-st., each 25 feet front and running through to and having a front of 22 feet on Leonard-st.; splendid for manufacturing or store purposes. Price moderate and terms to suit purchasers. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, FRONTING THE City Hall, fronting the City Hall Park, the brown-stone store and lot, No. 301 Broadway, next below Murray-st.; 22x100, with L and entrance on Murray-st.; for sale to close an undivided interest. This building can be altered into offices at a small expense, and rented for a large sum. Apply to SAMUEL WILSON, No. 49 West 16th-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, south side 76th-st., third house east of 3d-av.; size, 15.4x50; lot 102 ft. in rear to 76th-st.; rent $450. Also to rent, a large house and eight lots, corner of Broadway and 163d-st. with stable, $1,200. Apply to E. K. ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 23.

A NO. 758 THIRD-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—Three and four story brick and brown-stone houses at $7,000, $10,000, $12,000, $13,000, $14,000, $15,000 and up to $25,000. It will pay to call at my office and get reliable information regarding City real estate.

JAMES ROWE.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR-story basement house No. 36 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, handsomely decorated, and completely and expensively furnished. Price, with furniture, $30,000. Apply to EUGENE CHERAU-LAUD, No. 31 Cedar-st.

CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE ON FIFTH-av., a full front, with sight line directly in the rear, on 103d-st. From these lots you command a splendid view of the Park and upper lots, and are directly opposite the Mount Sinai entrance. Apply to E. A. LUDLOW & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM ROOMS, BROWN-stone, brick and frame; modern style and convenience, on best streets and avenues, with extra lots if desired. Also, great variety choice building lots on "Boscobel," "Mount Morris," Fulton Ferry, and in Brooklyn. No. 31 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR LEONARD-ST., TO CLOSE AN estate, two lots, 25 by 98 feet, with buildings that pay a fair interest on the price the property will be sold for, and with the certainty of large increased value in a few years. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, 37 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN IN HARLEM.—FIVE LOTS and two frame cottages; garden, carriage-house, &c., for $6,000; $1,000 cash, all for $6,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and lot No. 55 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; elaborately finished with rosewood doors, &c. Apply to A. BANDUS, 49 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS TOGETHER, on 87th-st., near Boulevard; graded and flagging pavement; lots over 100 feet deep; $3,000 each; easy terms. Inquire No. 607 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 32 WEST FIFTY-SECOND-st., four-story, high-stoop house. Several three-story high-stoop houses now ready. Apply at No. 344 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, a substantial three-story brick house. Owner and wife would like to make arrangements to board with family. Apply on premises, 238 West 22d-st.

GRAMERCY PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown-stone houses and lots, adjoining; price $40,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE, Nos. 28 and 27 North-st., New-York. Inquire of ASA HOYT, No. 26 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THREE GOTHIC VILLA COTTAGES, 12 rooms, high ground, four city lots, slate roofs, at Morrisania. Inquire at No. 47 Bowery.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE EXTRA-SIZE CORner lot; also, three inside lots on the west side of 3d-av. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone trimmings, high stoop, 26th-st.; nice cosey house and cheap. J. F. HOARTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—1ST-AV. LOTS, BETWEEN 104TH and 105th sts.; good ground even with grade; $750 each. CLARK & STEBBINS, No. 212 Pearl-st., before 12.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, THREE-story attic and basement, built in the most perfect manner by day-work before the war; has elegant marble mantels, two bath-rooms, range, furnace, &c.; 12 bedrooms, parlors, dining and reception rooms, laundry, &c.; in perfect order; neighborhood as good as any in Brooklyn; can be seen any time on applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; lot 18x110, or Smiths, as purchaser may desire; is tastefully laid out in garden, and has plenty of fruit trees; house now unoccupied.

E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 26 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A neat and convenient three-story frame house, filled in with hard-wood mantels and cellar, situated in a pleasant neighborhood about 15 minutes' walk from the ferries, containing 13 rooms; abundance of closets, also sea, water, bath-room and furnace; will be sold cheap if applied for before 1st October, and for part cash; possession given May 1. Address E. S., Box No. 4,712 New-York Post-office.

THE HOUSE NO. 3 SECOND-PLACE, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, is a desirable piece of property for any one who wishes to obtain a comfortable and convenient residence. It is 20 feet wide, three stories and basement, in an excellent neighborhood, in first-rate order, and can be completed immediately; persons wishing to see the premises can call at the house, Brooklyn; for sale on very favorable terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

$7,500.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story high-stoop brick house, with basement and mahogany, containing all modern improvements; lot 20x100; situated on Bedford-av., near Fulton-st., and can be completed immediately; price $7,500. Apply to WM. H. PRIOR, Oyster Bay, L. I.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, AND TO BE PAID for by easy installments, at Flushing, L. I., a handsome residence on Jamaica-av., five minutes' walk from the depot; house lined, with sleeved rooms above ground, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, &c.; about 50 fruit trees, and a large variety of shrubbery; everything in good order, and in every respect a desirable place. Price $10,000. G. C. HALSTED, 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY, A LARGE AND commodious three-story and basement house, having all the modern conveniences, high stoop, double-doors, marble vestibule, three rooms deep, splendid corner lot; select neighborhood; convenient distance from the ferry, and all most desirable for a gentleman's residence. Apply at COLLINGWOOD & CO., Jersey City.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE MINutes from New-York, five minutes from depot. Modern house, twelve rooms, in complete order; gas, water, furnace and range. Superior location; lot 190 feet deep, extending to river. Fruit and shade trees abundant. Price $11,200; terms easy.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, about 10 miles from the City Hall; 24 acres land, with every improvement, and very desirable for investment. Apply to H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-PLACE, FLUSHing, with possession, a very handsome cottage, 32x37; 9 rooms, wide piazza, six full lots, hennery, fruit and shade trees; 10 minutes' walk from depot; trains hourly. Apply on the premises, or to A. L. HENDERSON, No. 16 South-st., New-York.

A FARM AT JERSICHO, L. I. FOR SALE or to let very cheap; owner going to Europe; an acre of new house and barn; 2 miles from City, 6 from Jamaica; also one at Metuchen, N. J., nine miles; terms to suit, or will let the house for $400 per year. A. F. SIMPSON, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT (ORANGE County), with 4 new houses, 20 acres of land, a barn, plenty of fruit trees, and well watered; for sale cheap, or will exchange for property in the City. Apply to Dr. Lord, Dragon-st., and 19 miles from Jersey City Station. Inquire at No. 293 Washington Market, County Road.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—A handsome three-story English-basement house, with all the modern improvements, completely furnished; fine neighborhood; eight minutes from the ferry; possession at once. Apply to H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a handsome three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order; location desirable; rent moderate. Call at house, corner of Warburton-av. and Point-st., near Glenwood depot, or on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a handsome three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order; location desirable; rent moderate. Call at house, corner of Warburton-av. and Point-st., near Glenwood depot, or on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within one hour's ride of the City, at North Orange, N. J., for sale. House contains fourteen rooms; grounds (about four acres) handsomely laid out, fine vegetable garden, plenty of flowers, fruit and shade trees; a very desirable place, both for Summer and Winter residence. Apply on the premises, Scotland-st., to HENRY S. JAFFRAY, or to J. H. JAFFRAY, No. 233 Broadway, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE,

At Summit, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, with new house (15 rooms), barns and other outbuildings, two fine streams and abundance of fruit, within one hour of New-York and five minutes of the depot; house stands on a corner and fronts on two roads; a very desirable location for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply as H. HAND & BRASTED Real Estate Agency, Newspaper Reading-room, 5 Exchange Place (over the door,) or address Box No. 324 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and roomy, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular, the premises are well watered, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.

The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the Main Sound of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being in the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. Also Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Baylis Dock," which is situated on and forms a part of the property.

For particulars, &c. apply to WM. W. LADD, Executor, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT Washington Heights, 2 miles from City Hall and a short drive from Central Park, and within five minutes' walk of station on the Hudson River Railroad. The house is first class, large and stylish, with all modern improvements, such as gas, bath, close-s, &c.; also, stables, coach-house, &c., of the best description. The grounds comprise about 20 City lots, beautifully laid out and covered with forest, fruit and ornamental trees. The site is one of the best on the east bank of the Hudson, and commands a view of the river several miles in extent. This is a rare opportunity to secure one of the choicest situations in the favorite locality, and all is in complete order for a gentleman's residence. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Delightfully situated and surrounded; forty acres land, with 300 acres adjoining for sale; three miles from Jamaica, thirteen miles from New-York, half a mile from railroad station; forty acres of the choicest land, every rod of it available, and all in high cultivation; 250 young fruit trees just coming into bearing; very desirable for a home, being perfectly accessible from the city, remarkably healthful, and capable of a very large immediate return from the milking or grazing system; farm-house (new), handsome and substantial; buildings nearly new, and worth $7,500; land, worth $10,000. Price, $17,500; terms easy. O. G. PRATT, No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 60 acres, on Jericho Turnpike, Long Island, in the village of Jericho, one mile from the depot of Baldwin's on the Southside Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The extensive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Standing at the top of the hill, the eye sweeps the bold shores of the St. Nicholas and 10th-avenue hotels, and panoramic obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in the County of Columbia; large house, with modern conveniences; grounds laid out and shaded, with 20 acres of land; situated in the heart of one of the most beautiful villages in the State; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to or address WM. H. VANDERBURGH, 257 Broadway, or to Dr. O. S. SMITH, No. 15a West 34th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A HANDsome residence on Jamaica-av., five minutes' walk from the depot; house lined, with sleeved rooms above ground, hot and cold water, bathroom, furnace, &c.; about 50 fruit trees, and a large variety of shrubbery; everything in good order, and in every respect a desirable place. Price $10,000. G. C. HALSTED, 45 White-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barton Hill, J. N. Gotthold, Leffingwell, W. Davidge, J. Duff, W. S. Andrews, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mme. Scheller and Miss Anderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, THE CROWN OF DIAMONDS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HUNTED DOWN. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Miss Adelina Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss M. Barrett, Miss M. Scott and Miss Timony.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JEANIE DEANS. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, G. Metkif, Mark Smith, H. Bland, Wm. Gomersal; Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. H. Bland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mrs. Yeamans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE and JOHN WOPPS. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bates, supported by an entire company of Broadway favorites.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by J. W. Collier.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LUCRECE BORGIA. Mme. Darmet as Lucrece Borgia.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA—LA FAVORITA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½, STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUNNELS FAMILY, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON'S ANNUAL CONCERT. He will be assisted by Miss Lizzie M. Gates, Miss Nettie Sterling, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Jules Lumbard, Mr. Henry Mollenhauer and Mr. Kennedy. Conductor, Mr. Geo. W. Colby.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FOURTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC, by Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, Mosenthal, G. Matzka, Fr. Berger.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night. Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes. THE BLACK CROOK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, UNDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and NORMA.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Constant Mayer's Painting, THE CONVALESCENT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by the Anglo-American Telegraph to April 3, and by steamship at this port to March 24.

The Emperor of France appears to have sustained another diplomatic defeat, as the movement looking to the annexation of Luxemburg has been stopped.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met in Executive Session yesterday, but no business was transacted with open doors.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills passed in the Senate yesterday were the following: Authorizing Utica to borrow $17,000 for school purposes; incorporating the Young Men's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie; the village of Ellenville Water Works Bill; authorizing a loan to the village school district of Malone; making more stringent the law against injuring fruit trees and grapevines: authorizing towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad: authorizing the town of Queensbury to issue railroad bonds; amending the charter of the village of Cambridge; incorporating the City of Binghamton; amending the Metropolitan Registry Law as to the meeting of the Registrars; for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature; authorizing the formation of companies for the erection of elevators; authorizing joint stock associations to buy and hold real estate; to secure the navigation of Oneida Lake; the villages of Geddes and Rhinebeck charter bills; the Palmyra Public Park Bill; relative to common schools in the City of New-York; it increases the tax to $10 per pupil; authorizing the villages of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward to use railroad bonds; authorizing the South Side Railroad on Long Island to use fifty pounds rail.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To authorize the New-York Accidental Insurance Company to take fire risks; for the payment of the claims against the United States for the equipment and transportation of troops during the late war; to amend the charter of the Village of Dunkirk; to amend the act to authorize the formation of gaslight companies; to incorporate the Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Company; to amend the charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company; for the relief of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company; to amend the general Railroad Law; to incorporate the Central Park Savings' Bank; to incorporate the New-York and African Transportation Company; to incorporate the National Savings' Bank of Buffalo.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large wholesale and retail liquor store in Boston, was visited on Tuesday afternoon by the State Constabulary and the entire stock of goods, a large portion of which was wines, was seized. No small portion of the stock in trade was in "original packages." There was considerable excitement manifested by the bystanders while the seizure was being made, and the officers engaged in the work were greeted with hootings and other uncomplimentary demonstrations, and at one time it was feared that a riot would be the consequence. The stock was by far the largest that has as yet been seized at any one place, and was worth from $10,000 to $15,000.

A complimentary dinner was given on Monday night at the Biddle House, Detroit, to the officers of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, that being the eve of their departure for Dakotah Territory. Gen. CASEY, Gen. MORROW and other distinguished officers were present, and several prominent citizens of Detroit.

There are at the present time 1,255 students at the Michigan University, classified as follows: In the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, 635; in the Department of Medicine, 525; in the Department of Law, 250. This makes the following number of students in the several fields of Science, Literature and Arts, 18; Medicine and Surgery, 11; Law, 4—total, 33.

The colored citizens of the District of Columbia are making great preparations for the celebration of the 16th of this month as the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Invitations have been extended to colored societies in Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, to be present and join in the procession proposed to be held on that day. Among other organizations that have signified their intention to be present are the colored Zouaves of Baltimore, and the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League, (colored.) All the societies and organizations of colored men of Washington will join in procession.

The United States detectives yesterday arrested in the Western part of the State, forty persons, charged with counterfeiting and circulating United States Treasury and fractional currency notes. They were all locked up in jail at Rochester, and will be examined by United States Commissioner CLARK, of that city.

A gentleman in Portland lost an envelope on the street containing $300, on Monday last. Several people passing, supposing it to be an April Fool joke, kicked it and poked it, but no one lifted it up until a boy came along, took it up and developed its contents, which were returned to the owner.

A young man named FAUQUIER, clerk in the Bank of British North America in London, Canada, was detected on Saturday while abstracting bills amounting to $500 from packages with which he was intrusted. He was discharged from his situation, but was not prosecuted.

The lower branch of the Ohio Legislature yesterday agreed, yeas 63, nays 29, to submit to the people the Senate proposition providing for negro suffrage. An amendment was adopted disfranchising rebels and deserters. The bill will be returned to the Senate to-day for concurrence in the amendment.

While the Democrats of Montpelier, Vt., were firing a salute, yesterday, in honor of the Connecticut election, PETER LEMAIN had both arms and one leg blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon. Another man was seriously injured.

Gen. SICKLES, commanding the military district embracing South Carolina, has issued an order prohibiting all elections for the present, and announcing that he will make appointments to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms of office.

Gen. LEE has sent his check for $25 to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburgh, as a contribution, to quote his language, "in aid of their pious work for the preservation and protection of the graves of the Confederate dead."

The negroes of Richmond, Va., yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the evacuation of that city by a procession. They were subsequently addressed by white men on the subject of reconstruction.

The extensive woolen mills of B. SCHOFIELD, at Manyunk, Penn., were burned on Tuesday night. The fire originated in the drying-room. Loss $160,000. Insured for only $18,000.

The steamer *Mastiff*, the first of the sealing fleet, arrived at Harbor Grace on Tuesday, having taken 16,500 seals. She reports favorably the prospects of the fisheries.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON has been continued by Gen. SICKLES as District Commander in North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Education met last evening, and resolved to consolidate the male departments of Ward Schools Nos. 16 and 41 in the Ninth Ward, and authorized the Local Board to elect which of the two Principals and Vice-Principals, now employed, should serve in the newly-organized school. The sum of $5,786 was appropriated for the purpose of altering and repairing Colored School No. 2, in Laurens-street. A resolution was adopted making it necessary for the children in attendance at the public schools to be provided with certificates of vaccination. It was also resolved that Section 60 of the By-laws, fixing the minimum salaries of teachers at $400 per annum, be amended by adding, "But this shall not apply to teachers who have not full and permanent certificates."

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT announced his determination to enforce the rules of the Court, by appointing counsel to prisoners whose counsel, previously retained, fail to appear in Court at the times set down for trial by the agreement of such counsel. Owing to some interruption to the business of the Court by the violation of the rule alluded to, very little was done yesterday.

An interesting question was argued yesterday before a full Bench of the Supreme Court General Term, which involves the right of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to build long piers and docks out into the Hudson River from the Jersey shore, thereby obstructing navigation, and, as is claimed by the Attorney-General of this State, creating a nuisance which, in the name of the people, he seeks to abate.

The seventy-seventh session of the New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church was begun in this City yesterday. Of the 250 ministers on the register, nearly all were present. The time was mainly spent in the appointment of standing committees and in other details of organization. In the evening the missionary sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. HARRIS.

A motion is to be made on Friday next before Justice BARNARD to vacate the order of arrest granted in the case of JOSEPH B. STEWART vs. DANIEL DREW, FISK & BELDEN and eight other defendants. The order to show cause was obtained yesterday afternoon and duly served on the attorneys for Mr. STEWART.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the actions entitled LAWRENCE SHEARER vs. MARY P. SHEARER, and MARY ANN BUNELL vs. WILLIAM D. BUNELL.

Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, has decided that in the action of STEWART vs. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ et al., but one bill of costs is taxable, but he directs a relaxation on the ground that prospective disbursements were allowed.

Twelve thousand five hundred and sixty emigrants arrived at Castle Garden last month.

General business exhibited less animation yesterday. Prices of Pork, Lard and Cotton favored buyers. Freights were dull.

The Turning Tide in California Trade.

We know of nothing more suggestive of approaching independence and commercial prosperity than the condition of the State of California. A few years ago California was dependent upon the East for everything but gold. Food of every sort, clothing, arms—even the coarser grains and all articles of use or luxury—were obtained from other sections of the country at great cost and with infinite trouble. Most of her immigrants, being unfortunate in mining, turned their attention to agriculture, grazing, or the culture of grapes. Already the results are appearing, and with such attendant blessings as cause the world to look on amazed. From the simple force of abundance the current of trade and commerce is changing from the West to the East. California sends us flour, ten thousand barrels by each Panama steamer—flour as good as that which not ten years since they paid us $100 in gold for on the deck of our merchant ships. Her wines are sent hither by the hundreds and thousands of casks, subject to the heavy freightage on both oceans, and the tremendous tax of the Panama Railway, but still sold here at cheap prices and paying satisfactory profits to the industrious vintner in the "Golden State." Hides have long been shipped to this section from the Pacific coast, but now the demand for home consumption and for direct traffic *with Japan* so limits the surplus quantity that we are compelled to put up with such as cannot be used in those more exact markets. Butter is still shipped in large quantities to California, but it is estimated by careful dairymen that their importations will cease this year, and that shortly they will be able to export not only butter but cheese, and at the same time go largely into the "condensed milk" business, for the express benefit of the benighted Orientals with whom the enterprise of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has brought them in contact. The same is true concerning the dried fruits, figs, raisins, pickles, and kindred eatables, all of which have heretofore been obtained from the East at triple prices, but now are furnished from the home fields for the home and *outside* markets.

Late San Francisco advices report an order from Japan for a $10,000 invoice of California-made leather—a new idea—the leather to be used for military accoutrements. Fortunately the order was filled and in readiness for the outgoing steamer, and ere this is under the native hammer, shaping into the desired form. Local facilities for the large and extended production of all kinds of leather are being prepared, and the demands already suggested more than anticipate the supply. But the main fact after all is that the stock market can be supplied at home. The immense plains of California afford superb opportunities for grazing, and the rearing of cattle will ever, as it has been for years, be an important element in the life of the rancheros.

Of the enterprise manifested by the corporations of California—the steamship, telegraph, railway and express companies—we need not speak. Its history is voluminous and full of pregnant hints for the statesman and the economist; nor is it necessary to refer to the enormous and growing gold yield of the coast, or the prospective profits of the traffic between it and the Orient. But it is worthy of notice that the domestic life of the State is utterly unlike that of ten years since, as that was different from the life of five years previous. New people, new habits, new ideas—metropolitan ideas, in fact, prevail. The churches, hotels, public buildings generally, newspapers and institutions of San Francisco compare favorably with kindred institutions here or elsewhere, while the great State itself promises to be ere many years the most precious gem in the brilliant circle of the Union.

The Mississippi Levees—Necessity of National Help.

The Spring floods are spreading devastation in districts already dispirited and poverty-stricken. The dispatch we published yesterday from New-Orleans tells the beginning of the pitiful story. The feeble attempts that have been made to repair the Louisiana levees have proved inadequate, and the richest region of that productive State is now under water—whole parishes rendered useless for the season, the money expended in their cultivation lost, and thousands of freedmen deprived of the labor on which they relied for the year's subsistence. Of the extent of the calamity we can yet form but an imperfect conception. For while the dispatch speaks only of isolated breaks and a partial overflow, there are reasons for apprehending much wider desolation. An article from the New-Orleans *Times* of Thursday last describes the levees generally as insufficient for the emergency. Not only are they everywhere lacking in solidity and height, but the flood they should stem, besides being a month earlier than usual, promises to be of almost unprecedented magnitude.

Before the war private associations of planters, sustained in some cases by the credit of their States, served to reclaim and protect the choicest sugar and cotton growing lands of the South. Military necessity led to the cutting of the levees at various points. Time and a succession of floods have aggravated the destruction thus begun. The planters, impoverished by the work of the war and the waters, are literally helpless; and the States, with empty exchequers and credit gone, are unable to render the needed assistance. In these circumstances National help becomes a necessity, unless the country is prepared to witness the relapse into a wilderness of a region whose resources are permanently greater, and infinitely more available, than the rocks of Colorado or the placers of California.

An effort was made last Summer to obtain Congressional assistance. The Senate, acting upon the recommendation of one of its Committees, passed a measure providing for the repair of the more important levees, and recognising the expediency of further and more comprehensive work. In the House, however, partisanship asserted its sway, and the bill was defeated. Because Mr. BANKS and Mr. STEVENS were dissatisfied with the political attitude of Louisiana, a scheme of vital importance to the entire Southwest, and indirectly to the whole country, was frustrated. It were too much to say, perhaps, that the prompt application of the means which the Senate was then prepared to grant would have prevented the calamity which now shocks the sympathies and disturbs the business of the country. But some districts might surely have been saved, and we should at least have felt that the cry for succor, to which the Senate bill was a response, had not been altogether unheeded.

What is now occurring may serve, then, to invest with fresher interest and more obvious importance the measure reported by Mr. HENDERSON from the Senate Committee on Finance a few days before the recent adjournment. It applies exclusively to Louisiana, having been prepared at the solicitation of the Legislature of that State, but the principle on which it rests is national in its significance, and its extension to one or two other States similarly situated will probably follow as of course. The help to be rendered is to be in the shape of a guarantee for six millions dollars of bonds, to be issued by Louisiana for the purpose of repairing and reconstructing its levees; the money to be expended by Commissioners appointed by the State under the direction of engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who will thus exercise an efficient supervisory control, and will deliver the bonds from time to time on the receipt of satisfactory evidence as to the progress of the work. The rightful and judicious application of the funds will therefore be secured. To secure the National Government as guarantor of the State credit—for that is what the proposed assistance really amounts to—a special State tax is to be levied to furnish a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The State, moreover, is to convey to the Government, as indemnity against possible loss, five millions acres of rich alluvial lands, held by the State as swamp lands, and the value of which after the construction of the levees will be literally incalculable. This is not all. To prevent complications of a political character, it is stipulated that the measure shall not take effect until the present Provisional Government of the State shall have given place to an organization perfected in conformity with the requirements of the Military Reconstruction Act.

As a mere business transaction nothing could be more sure. A Congress composed of Shylocks might well be content with security so ample and diversified.

Looking beyond the mere granting of credit and the protection exacted therefor, it is safe to say that the country could not undertake a more remunerative enterprise if it charged itself with the outlay for which the State of Louisiana will be primarily responsible. Apart from the suffering occasioned to the inhabitants of the devastated districts, the loss inflicted upon the country cannot easily be overrated. Mr. HENDERSON has concisely stated the money aspect of the question in its relation to the National Treasury:

"In 1860, these Louisiana lands of which I speak produced 500,000,000 pounds of sugar, worth at the present prices of that article $50,000,000. They produced also 85,000,000 gallons of molasses, which at the present minimum value would be worth $34,000,000. They produced in the same year 550,000 bales of cotton, which at the present minimum price would realize not less than $60,000,000. The revenue duty of one cent per pound on sugar would yield to the Government an annual revenue of $5,000,000. The tax of three cents per gallon on molasses would yield $1,050,000. The tax of two and a half cents per pound on cotton would bring annually to the Treasury $5,500,000, making in the aggregate an annual revenue of $11,550,000."

A portion of this revenue will doubtless be collected should the levees be left as they are. But the amount will be trifling compared with the amount that might be realized were the capacity of Louisiana in the production of sugar, rice and cotton fully restored. The industry and commerce of the country are proportionately concerned. Mr. HENDERSON's estimate yields an aggregate of $131,000,000, the larger part of which will be utterly lost until the reclamation of the flooded lands shall be insured by the proposed work.

And the argument, as now stated, applies exclusively to Louisiana. Extend the calculation to Mississippi and Arkansas, and the enormous importance of the subject will shame into silence the partisanship that would sacrifice everything to its malignity and folly.

The Democracy and their Late Victory.

The Democrats are hugely elated over their Connecticut victory. The fact is not to be wondered at. It is the first important gain they have made since they elected HORATIO SEYMOUR Governor of this State in 1862. With each year since then, and with every election since the close of the war, their prospects have been growing darker and darker; and only in Kentucky and Maryland have they been able to maintain a precarious and isolated existence.

Connecticut has revived their spirits, and opened up to them hopes of a new lease of life. "The tide has turned!" they scream; and they seem to think that their uproar over the auspicious event will at least bewilder if it does not deceive.

We suppose the Democrats all over the country will set to work studying the means by which this extraordinary result has been achieved in Connecticut. It will be the most interesting subject for them between now and the next Presidential campaign. If the policy and course of action adopted in Connecticut be adaptable to other localities, they will feel that there is yet a chance of other victories on other fields, and that there is even an opportunity of retrieving the wide-spread disasters of the last ten years.

They will no doubt observe, first and foremost, that this success was not brought about by the *Copperhead* idea. There has been no political campaign, for a long time, in which we have seen, on the Democratic side, so little of what have been, of late years, held up as Democratic principles. It must be regarded as a wonderful and inexplicable circumstance that neither the Democratic Press nor their public speakers have, during the election, uttered their usual arguments in favor of *Slavery*. They have either ignored it altogether, or admitted that it was dead, and well dead. This startling fact deserves a widespread publicity. It has unquestionably had a large share in securing the success over which the party now rejoices; and no one can tell what will happen elsewhere if a similar course be hereafter persistently followed by the Democrats in all localities.

Neither have the Democrats indulged in their usual violent opposition to the *war*—that is, the late war—nor attempted to uphold and maintain the Confederacy—that is, the defunct rebel Confederacy. They have admitted that it was dead, if not well dead; that its cause was lost and its principles had no chance of revival. This fact is not less astounding than that which precedes it. Neither of them will seem credible to many of our readers, and, in fact, they almost seem incredible to ourselves.

But these are only negations. As for the positive principles, which the Democrats brought into the election, it is more difficult to speak definitely. "Free trade and sailors' rights" they favored as a matter of course. They also made a strong popular point by coming out boldly and unqualifiedly in defence of the *Constitution*, and by assailing Congress for treating it with contempt. A point not less strong was their argument in favor of a speedy reunion of the sections, and of a lenient treatment of the Southern States. President JOHNSON was indorsed in a qualified way, but his "policy" was upheld unflinchingly, while slavery and the rebel Confederacy were consigned to limbo. These matters were dwelt on with a Democratic vehemence and a Connecticut persistence. As for the side issues which were introduced, such as "eight hours for workingmen," we do not believe they had much influence on the result. Both parties equally employed these supposed means of assistance.

After observing such remarkable facts as these, the Democratic inquirers throughout the country will further notice that the character and record of the nominees for office in Connecticut were quite suitable. It is admitted that Mr. ENGLISH had a very good record during the war as a "loyal Democrat," and that his action as a member of Congress upon the great questions which came before it was all but unimpeachable. The other Democratic nominees were in the main of a like character.

In short, we imagine it will be discovered by inquiring Democrats that the old obnoxious and detestable *Copperhead* ideas and leaders found themselves restrained or entirely ignored by the Connecticut Democracy during the election. Whether or no it be possible to crush them in like manner in other localities, is a question which the Democrats of each locality will now doubtless set to work settling. We have no doubt that in many localities it will be found a desperate business.

There are many reasons why the Democratic victory in Connecticut must be regarded as a misfortune for the country, in the present state of things. But it must certainly, on all accounts, be considered better, in a patriotic point of view, that the Democrats should have succeeded on respectable pretexts than on the miserable platform of Copperheadism.

Tory Reforms in England.

The English Cabinet could hardly have been expected to enter upon the question of Parliamentary reform with any very great heartiness, but the manner in which it has fulfilled promises extorted from it by considerable outside pressure, leaves it open to the charge of some unfairness toward the party whose strength it has been compelled to acknowledge. The principle for which that party was contending was that of class equality in matters of representation. Whatever temporary measures were conceded by the Government were understood to be guided by that principle; and if they did not go far enough at first, were to be merely preliminary steps to others in the same direction. Thus the extension of the franchise to a larger number of householders was to lead to its extension to all householders, in boroughs and counties, and its extension to taxpayers of a certain amount to something approaching, though distantly as to time, manhood suffrage. And the basis of the whole was to be a *quasi* recognition of the right of all males to a vote, although the vote might be withheld from some for a possibly considerable time. Mr. DISRAELI and his colleagues will have none of all this. He lays down the dictum that the franchise is not a right but a privilege, and thus ignores at starting the groundwork of the whole agitation. The bill which after an almost ludicrous amount of difficulty and hesitation he introduced, is framed upon this idea of concession instead of restitution, and it is prepared, although very clumsily, for the purpose of perpetuating those very class distinctions which are so odious to large numbers of the people. The proposed changes are: That all householders in boroughs shall vote if they have paid their taxes and resided within the borough for two years; at present none who do not pay £10 a year rent can vote. In the counties, the present £50 rental qualification is to be reduced to £15, but the tenant and not the landlord must pay his taxes direct. Then certain classes whose occupations necessitate a high *status* of education are to vote—such as clergymen, lawyers, doctors, &c. Beside this, those who have £50 in savings banks or invested in Government funds are to vote, as also those who pay a direct tax of not less than twenty shillings a year. This would admit a large new class of voters; but another clause at once nullifies the suffrages thus created. Those who, having paid their direct taxes, are also householders in boroughs, are to have a second vote.

It is not surprising that such a bill as this finds favor with but few of any party. There is a very large number of persons still left entirely unrepresented, such as clerks in lodgings, and many others, who have less than £100 a year, and who, being therefore exempted from payment of income tax, and liable to no other, do not come within the taxation qualification. There is yet a still larger class whose incomes are over £100 a year, but still do not occupy houses, and the votes of these are nullified by the proposed system of dual votes—a system which is very offensive and defeats what is professed to be the object of the bill. The seats are to remain very nearly as at present, so that one great injustice—the overshadowing of large constituencies by small ones with an equal number of members—is to be perpetuated. The whole scheme is a blunder, but nevertheless it is reported not unlikely to pass. Of course part of the House of Commons, unwilling as it is to make reform a reality, will support a measure which defeats its own end, and gives a new term to a worn-out system; and the Liberal members may accept it because they have no other possible alternative. The House generally has a great dislike to appeals to the country; and, as it is said Lord DERBY will advise a dissolution if the members are refractory, they may prefer to avoid the risks, trouble and expense of a new general election.

New-Jersey Towns Growing Up at the Expense of New-York.

The amount of capital which is carried every year beyond our City limits, in consequence of the scarcity of dwellings, the enormous rents and the utterly inadequate means of reaching the upper end of the island, is far greater than is generally supposed. It is not too much to say that during the past five or six years many millions of dollars have been spent by the citizens of New-York in the State of New-Jersey alone, in the erection of dwellings and the building up of towns in what, before that time, were considered to be out-of-the-way places. There can be no doubt that most of this capital would have gone to enrich the Island of Manhattan, by covering the hundreds of acres between Fiftieth-street and the Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, still unbuilt upon, if our legislators had been wise enough to sanction some proper line of through steam-railroad communication. We will indicate, by one or two examples, the extent to which this exodus of wealth and population has been and still is going on.

Within six years the City of Newark has increased in population over 33 per cent., mainly by the influx of New-Yorkers who have invested large sums in the erection of private residences. Elizabeth during the same period has gained 11,000—its inhabitants now numbering 16,000, against 5,000 at the time the attention of New-York business men was first attracted to its advantages as a dwelling place, and its proportionate increase in wealth is even beyond its gain in population. This town has just completed a market-place at a cost of $60,000, and a church is in process of erection at an outlay of $130,000, the funds being furnished by New-Yorkers who have been compelled to seek homes in a sister State. Bergen Point also has trebled its population in five years from the same cause, and innumerable dwellings now dot that peninsula, many of them valued at from $50,000 to $100,000. Bergen Hill has trebled its wealth and increased its population fifty per cent. Hackensack, which, for years past, was looked upon as a finished town, and was supposed to be dropping into the decadence of age, has sprung into a new existence. Four years since its population was but 4,000, and now it is at least 9,000 in the village proper; while villas, built by New-York merchants, bankers and brokers, are rising up, extending to the extreme limits of Cherry Hill, where a park of first-class residences is in process of completion, the capital being drawn from the same prolific source.

In view of these facts, we ask how long is the growth of New-York to be retarded, its wealth dissipated, its population absorbed by the suburbs, and its dignity and grandeur insulted by the do-nothing policy which obtains at Albany? Relief is imperatively demanded; and there is yet time, before the end of the present session of the Legislature, to devise some well-considered plan of a through steam railroad which shall meet the requirements of the case. A year's delay ere the initiatory steps are taken would be simply an inexcusable piece of folly.

The Salaries of Public School Teachers.

Whatever may be the justice or injustice of the wages paid the tradesmen and laborers of this and the adjacent cities, there can be no denial of the fact that the teachers in our public schools, and more especially the lady-teachers, are very inadequately remunerated. This subject is old, but none the less important; deriving, perhaps, its present revival from the endeavor now being made by the female teachers to secure an advance from the Boards of Education. The sympathies of the *people* are with the petitioners, who work hard, early and late, industriously and in the main efficiently, but who find it utterly impossible to pay their board, dress respectably, and enjoy the rest which is so essential to them, as to every one, after a day's continuous labor.

Our public schools are rapidly becoming normal schools where teachers are trained and prepared for duties elsewhere. Every year we notice a new set of names and faces, and learn, upon inquiry after their predecessors, that they have gone to teach elsewhere, have been engaged by private seminaries, or perhaps are trying the pleasanter path of independence on a small but profitable scale in their own name. This should not be. The salaries paid the teachers of our children should be liberal, sufficient for all essential demands, and *encouraging*. Otherwise, we need never expect the teachers to remain at their post when temptation presents itself from the numerous schools and seminaries of the country.

But, bad as are the salaries paid in this City, those in Brooklyn are worse—absolutely disgraceful. In fact, the whole system of public schools in that city needs thorough and vigorous overhauling and remodeling. The President of the Board of Education, in a recent speech before the Board, made certain revelations concerning the Board itself, the manner in which appointments are made, the fitness of many of the teachers for their responsible duties, the inadequate provision made for the pupils, and other kindred matters, which would have been scouted as malignant calumnies if they had fallen from the lips of any one less thoroughly informed. That the children are in many cases huddled in the class-rooms like sheep in a pen, we know; and we are quite well aware that rooms capable of wretchedly accommodating seventy-five little students are compelled to admit over ninety, the surplusage standing in the closet, on the table—anywhere they can get. But while the multitudes of children rise up like the locusts of Egypt, and overrun the schools like the frogs of the Nile, the poor teachers to whose care they are committed are paid less than those of any other city in the Union.

Theories are very well in the lecture room, but facts tell better in an argument. The lowest salaries paid in the Public Schools of our country are as follows:

New-York	$400	New-Haven	$350
Philadelphia	360	St. Louis	500
Providence	350	Boston	550
Chicago	420	Buffalo	420
Oswego	325	Brooklyn	275
Albany	400		

The lady teachers of our schools are supposed to be women of natural ability, more or less culture, good character, respectable connections, and residents of the City—the same rules applying to those in Brooklyn. With this table of salaries in hand, will any economist in the Board of Education inform us how a teacher can board, lodge, dress and improve herself on $400 per annum in this City or $275 in the City of Brooklyn? Very many boarding-houses decline to receive single ladies at any rate of board; others charge high prices, in order to make it practically impossible for them to make terms; and no reputable house can afford to board and lodge its patrons on such terms as would leave any noticeable remainder from the foregoing figures. It is no unusual occurrence for teachers to be ill. Who is to care for them here? From their salaries they can save nothing, and of other means the great majority are destitute.

The subject of Public Schools is not at present under discussion, save in this single feature of compensation, and we heartily indorse the modest request that an investigation into the systems of other cities be made, and some way be devised by which those to whom we look for the education of our children may be relieved from the incubus of care that necessarily weighs upon every underpaid agent or employe. A movement now on foot in Brooklyn meets the active cooperation of her best thinkers and most public spirited men. They should see to it that the abuses so freely admitted and severely reprobated by the respected President of the Board are attended to, and a more healthy system, both in the Board and its charge, adopted.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is not surprising that Englishmen who were silly enough to invest their money in Confederate bonds should also be silly enough to believe that the United States can be legally compelled to return that money, with interest. A meeting of these bondholders was held recently at the London Tavern, and their committee, which had been examining the subject, reported that, from opinions obtained from eminent counsel, they had no doubt whatever that all the property of the late Confederate States would be held by the Court of Chancery liable for the cotton bonds. The report was adopted, and measures were taken to raise the funds necessary to prosecute the matter in Chancery. They also said a great many hard things of the United States. Admiral WALKER, who was one of their principal speakers, entirely lost his temper, and talked very loudly about the "*so-called* United States." The meeting also resolved that it would be a violation of international law, and fatal to the honor and credit of the United States, to take any measures to defeat the bondholders. The French Monarchy and Empire, they argued, assumed the debts of the Republic; Italy assumes the debts of all its annexed or conquered provinces; Prussia pays the debts of Hanover, which did its best to defeat BISMARCK's plans. It didn't occur to these admirable logicians that not one of these instances was a case in point. Hanover was not a revolted province, and her debts were not incurred in a rebellion against her Government. According to their reasoning, England should reclaim every dollar of the bonds of the Irish Republic. But such logic would not satisfy England, nor will it convince Congress.

We are not surprised at receiving sharp criticisms upon our advice to the workingmen in regard to strikes. One of our correspondents, who is very careful to withhold his name, after the usual manner of cowards, winds up his screed by saying that "it would be a good thing if labor could be diverted more to tilling the soil, and learn the aristocrats to black their own boots, cook their own victuals, scratch their own backs, build their own houses, cut up their own wood, &c. The labor movement augurs well if they will only set up a high standard of education and refinement among themselves. Labor must cut loose from capital and be their own capitalists, and leave the scoundrelly aristocrats high and dry." This somewhat ungrammatical advice comes, undoubtedly, from one of the semi-insane advocates of force as a substitute for reason; some one whose head is filled with theories instead of sense, and who would sacrifice the world to his favorite notion. It is just such madmen that get the ear of the impulsive working classes, and lead them into extravagancies that bring them to ruin.

A Washington dispatch to last evening's *Commercial Advertiser* states that President JOHNSON "openly repudiates" the allegation of having encouraged the talked-of legal appeal against the Sherman law. Our own correspondent had previously denied the allegation, for which no warrant has appeared outside of the columns of the *Tribune*. We should be glad to hear not only that the President disclaims participation in the movement to defeat the law, but that he convinces his special and peculiar friends of his determination to uphold and enforce the law in good faith. No greater misfortune could now befall him than the diffusion of a belief that while professing to administer the law he is covertly leagued with those whose aim is to thwart it. The proceeding might not afford ground for impeachment, but it would unquestionably strengthen the popular feeling in favor of that measure, if pretexts be otherwise found. One of the journals most constant in support of his policy is the *National Intelligencer*, and we observe that in its yesterday's issue it calls upon the South to reject reconstruction under the Congressional act, and to wait for further Democratic victories at the North. Such appeals may deceive the few simpletons who imagine that by some mysterious process the President may yet come off victorious, but the thoughtful, earnest men of the South will spurn the counsel and despise its authors. Gov. ORR's speech at Charleston, on Tuesday evening, exemplifies this fact. He knows that the Connecticut election can have no effect upon the power of the present Congress, which has two years before it for carrying out its policy. Gov. ORR's advice is to accept this law as final and irrevocable, and to hurry forward reconstruction in conformity with its provisions. That is common sense, as opposed to the *Intelligencer's* nonsense.

It is said that Judge SHARKEY has the credit, or the discredit, of having arranged the scheme for a suit in the Supreme Court, in the name of the State of Mississippi, to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act. The leading men and the leading journals of the State are arrayed against the scheme as futile, so far as help to the State is concerned, while tending to keep alive sectional irritation and further the ulterior purposes of the extreme radicals. Among the Mississippians who oppose the movement are Judge WILEY, Gen. CHALMERS, Col. GLENN and others, who have more right than Judge SHARKEY to set them

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The dispatches published in the Northern papers for a few days past regarding the proposed petition to the Supreme Cour for an injunction to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Bill in the Southern States, had their origin in the efforts of a few extreme men, but the result of the importance forced upon them by the publicity so gratuitously bestowed has been to enlist a large number of other gentlemen in its behalf. Ex-Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, is of the number mentioned who have recently subscribed to similar petitions. It is certain that one has been drawn up, comprising forty-five pages of foolscap paper, rehearsing the record of the Government from its foundation, and referring particularly to the history of the State of Georgia, from the date of the Declaration of Independence, and the union of the colonies previous to the Revolutionary War. The petitioners argue that Congress has usurped authority not confided in it by the Constitution in setting aside the present State Governments in the South, and in superseding civil with military law in time of peace. Another petition sets forth the allegation that the Provisional Governments formed by the President were also unconstitutional; but it will not be used provided the one above mentioned succeeds. The movement is generally regarded as an effort to compel Congress to meet in July, and the Southerners who have been inveigled into it are denounced heartily by men of all parties. Of course it will be futile, as the Supreme Court cannot take cognizance of the petition until after time enough shall have elapsed to enforce the law complained of. I again repeat my former statement, that the President knows nothing of the movement except common newspaper report. Written statements from parties intrusted can be procured to the effect that they are making every effort not to implicate him in the slightest degree. Alabama is the only one of the cotton States not represented as a State, although it is known that Gov. PARSONS is lending his assistance to it.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had another session of two hours' duration to-day, which was occupied with the consideration of the Russo-American treaty, but they failed to arrive at any final conclusion, and will take the matter up again on Friday. Previous statements that the Committee had agreed not to report on the subject until December were correct, but it is now probable that in the light of recent developments they may report about the middle of next week. The members of the Committee entertain great diversity of opinion regarding it, but as the investigation into its merits proceeds, it grows in favor.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate was engaged nearly three hours this afternoon in earnest controversy over certain rules relative to the *modus operandi* of disposing of nominations. These rules were not of the Senate proper, but emanated from a caucus of Republican Senators, who, among other things, adopted the rule that a nominee should not be confirmed unless he had the indorsement and consent of the Member of Congress from his district, if the Member happened to be a Republican. In this way the Republican Members controlled the confirmations and rejections in their several districts. The Senators have found that the practical working of the caucus regulation has been in many cases very injurious, and the Senate, by blindly following the dictation of members of the House, has unwittingly rejected some excellent men and worthy and bullet-riddled soldiers. An instance of this kind occurred yesterday, when the Senate, at the request of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, rejected Gen. COMMINGER for Postmaster at Toledo. After the rejection took place the facts became known, and the error discovered by Senators who determined to break up the caucus rule, and they succeeded in doing so this afternoon. Henceforth a Congressman's recommendation is to be on the same footing as any other good citizen, and is to have no greater weight in determining confirmations and rejections.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Private dispatches from New-Orleans state that the new crevasse in the Parish of Point Coupee is growing larger, and that three or four adjacent parishes will be inundated. The crevasse near Carrolton is also increasing, and the probability is that two-thirds of the sugar plantations in Louisiana will be overflowed. The plantations in the vicinity of Baton Rouge are all submerged, and the destruction of property is immense. Thousands of freedmen have been thrown out of employment, and will be obliged to apply to the Government for support. The flood has not yet reached its full height, and fears are entertained that the water will reach the City of New-Orleans.

MARSHAL FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States today appointed Hon. R. C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, O., Marshal of that Court. The selection of Mr. PARSONS meets universal approval. He holds a high position socially, and has been the recipient heretofore of several marks of distinction and preferment from the people of Ohio, and from the National Government. Mr. PARSONS was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, has been Collector of Internal Revenue at Cleveland, and was for a time Consul to Rio Janeiro.

SURVEYOR OF BALTIMORE.

The Senate occupied its time to-day in the consideration of Executive business. A large number of unimportant nominations were disposed of, when Gen. ROUSSEAU'S case was taken up, but laid over, and the appointment of Ex-Gov. BRADFORD as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore was discussed at great length. Senator CHANDLER made a strong speech in opposition to his confirmation, which had influence enough to prevent a vote, and no final action was reached. It will be called up again to-morrow, and after it is disposed of, Gen. ROUSSEAU'S nomination will be finally considered. It is probable that both of them will be rejected, although a strong pressure is being brought to bear in their favor, and the friends of both parties are offering to trade other appointments for their benefit.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President yesterday nominated Gen. SOL. MEREDITH to be Surveyor-General of Montana.

Among the nominations to-day were the following: Postmasters for New-York—A. A. Bradner, Danville; Theron R. Steele, Lima; Hiram W. Fuller, Cohoes; Wm. S. Cameron, White Plains. Postmasters for New-Jersey—E. Lindsley, Dover; Thomas Aldridger, Hudson. No nominations of any kind have been made for Connecticut since the 9th of March.

NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

Senators CONKLING and MORGAN had a long interview with the President to-night relative to the nominations for New-York. The slate made up by these Senators has not got to the public ear yet. The belief is general here that SMYTHE is to be displaced directly, and his successor is even named by the quidnuncs, but I can state upon good authority that there is now no intention on the part of the Administration to remove Mr. SMYTHE.

LOUISIANA NOMINATION.

It is stated on good authority that a demand will be made on the President for the removal of Hon. W. P. KELLOGG, Collector of the port of New-Orleans, for the purpose of making room for some one more conservative in political principles than he is. The struggle for the Louisiana Marshalship will probably be compromised by this removal, as the Radical lobby now here from that State say that they are willing to allow the confirmation of a Democrat Collector, provided WATSON is nominated as Marshal.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.

MARSHAL OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Hon. CHARLES C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, Ohio, was to-day appointed by the United States Supreme Court its Marshal, under the law which took the appointment from the President. He at once qualified and entered upon his duties. Mr. PARSONS has for many years been a prominent and leading citizen of Ohio. He was formerly Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, afterwards Consul to Rio Janeiro, and lately Collector of Internal Revenue. In early life he was a law partner of Hon. R. P. SPALDING, Representative from Ohio.

RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE IN THE SOUTH.

The joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States does not contain a specific appropriation of one million of dollars, as originally proposed, but was passed in the following form:

That the Secretary of War be and hereby is empowered, and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons of the people in these Southern and Southwestern States, where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread destitution, that the issues be made through the Freedmen's Bureau, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid, of unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations, provided that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriation already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral DAHLGREN reports to the Navy Department, under date Bay of Callao, March 1, 1867, the following disposition of the ships of his squadron —*South Pacific*—at that date: The *Powhatan*, flagship, was at anchor in Callao Bay, and would soon leave on a cruise; the *Tuscarora* sailed Feb. 6 for Fejee Islands; the *Dakotah* is at Valparaiso; the *Wateree* left on the 27th of February to touch at Panama and land some of her men, who are to be discharged in the United States, then at Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Paita, Huewheeco and Lambayaque; the *Nyack* was cruising and on the 5th of February was at Valparaiso; the *Fredonia*, storeship, is moored at Callao, as usual; the *Pensacola* was also there, and would leave on the 2d or 4th of March for San Francisco direct.

THE FORCES IN MEXICO.

The belligerent forces in Mexico, as taken from Mexican papers, official and others, are as follows: Republicans, 69,700. The Imperial army consists of 15,000 men, and more or less of 10,000 National Guards in the cities now in their power.

FORFEITURE OF LIQUORS.

A special agent of the Internal Revenue has been sent to Philadelphia to institute measures looking to the immediate enforcement of the law, requiring the forfeiture of distilled spirits offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon. Violations of that law have been very extensively indulged in, and officers of the Internal Revenue have been specially instructed to make seizures in every instance where these crimi nal inequalities exist.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, has appointed Mr. E. L. BARKER, of Rhode Island, as Chief Clerk of the Department, *vice* G. B. NEWTON, resigned. Mr. BARKER formerly held the position of Assistant Professor of Ethics at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

BOUNTY CLAIM DECISION.

On the claim for additional bounty of a two-years' volunteer who was discharged after serving twenty-three months, and was allowed the original bounty by order of the Secretary of War, the Second Comptroller wrote as follows:

"In your letter of the 2d inst. you appeal from the decision of Col. A. D. ROBINSON, Paymaster United States Army, rejecting this soldier's claim for bounty under the thirteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866. The original bounty was allowed in this and other like cases because it was promised the soldiers for so much service, and was part of the consideration for which they served, and it was thought unjust to deprive them of it by discharging them just a few days before it fell due, but in regard to the additional bounty these considerations have no force. This bounty was a mere gratuity given after the service had been rendered, and after all legal obligations arising under the contract had been discharged, the terms of the law must therefore be strictly followed—and they grant the fifty dollars bounty to a soldier only after "serving two years."

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. D. GIBSON, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to report in person without delay to the Commanding General, District of New-Mexico, for assignment to duty. Upon his arrival, Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN BROOK will be relieved from duty in the District of New-Mexico and report in person to the Surgeon-General for assignment.

Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN G. ROBINSON, Colonel Forty-third Infantry, relieved from former duty and ordered to his regiment at his own request.

Capt. A. E. HOOKE, Ninth Cavalry, ordered to regiment.

Second Lieut. L. P. DERBY ordered to report before the Retiring Board.

The following officers granted thirty days' leave and delay in reporting for duty: Second Lieut. A. G. HEINEKE, Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Col. J. F. WADE, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. E. P. WADE, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. A. B. GARDNER, Ninth Infantry. Ordered to report to Gen. BUTTERFIELD.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—John M. Hulskamp, Pella, Iowa; Charles H. Townsend, Holly Springs, Miss.; A. H. Edwards, St. Charles, Mo.; Rebecca Adams, Fort Madison, Iowa; Elliott Shutz, Marshalltown, Iowa; Marcus B. Osborn, Rock Island, Ill.; Casper P. Ford, Clinton, Ill.; A. Vandaren, Tuscaloosa, Ill.; John Berry, Gardiner, Me.; W. H. Pier, Scranton, Penn.; Humphrey Hooker, Alliance, Mich.; Wm. H. Bliss, Hamilton, Ohio; John H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburgh, West Va.; Samuel G. Botwell, Yazoo City, Miss.; George C. Crawford, Brunswick, Me.; Elisha R. Potter, East Greenwich, R. I.; W. G. Terrill, Newport, Ky.; Charles A. McGregor, Pontiac, Ill.; Wm. H. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio; Theodore Bissell, Pensacola, Fla.; Wm. W. Owen, Muskegon, Wis.; Wells C. Goodwin, Americus, Ga.

Post Chaplains—Mark L. Cheever, John F. Fish, E. G. Gear, Alpha Wright, A. A. Reise, J. C. Raynor, John McCarty, Joshua Sweet, John Burke, Joseph Hurlburt, Francis S. Springer, Osgood Herrick, M. J. Cramer, Norman Badger, J. L. Elliott, Thomas B. Van Horn, John Wesst, Charles Reynolds, Daniel Kendig, Joseph A. M. Lalouretie, Alvin G. White, Alexander W. Lood, Chancey W. Fitch, Dudley Chase, David White, Charles M. Blake, M. Harris, E. H. Leavitt, Hiram Stone.

Receiver of Public Moneys—George McLeon, Helena, Montana Territory.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats—Third District—George W. Morris.

Surveyor of Customs—For Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Thomas G. Gordon.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Postmasters—Oswell C. Wolley, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Charles R. Collin, Mount Vernon, Iowa; D. F. Hedden, Phelps, New-York; Samuel J. Bradbury, Waukegan, Ill.; Charles B. Gorman, Tillston, Pa.; Marsha A. Robinson, Elpaso, Ill.; T. Clifford Bather, Farmington, Me.; Sherburne Gaige, Jonesville, Mich.; Robert N. Patterson, Bryan, Ohio.

Assessors Internal Revenue—Henry J. Scudder, First District, New-York; Edward S. Bragg, Fourth District, Wisconsin; John Hill, Ninth District, Illinois.

United States Consul at Dublin—Wm. B. West, of Wisconsin.

Collector Internal Revenue—Augustus Shappe, Third District, Missouri.

Register Land Office—Isaac J. Moore, Montana Territory.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 156—Nichol *vs.* Levy *et al.*, as case in equity, was taken up and partially argued.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

William T. Patt *et al. vs.* The United States.—Chief-Justice CASEY announced the decision of the Court in this case, overruling the demurrer.

John E. Roeside *vs.* The United States.—The argument of this case was resumed and concluded.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commander THOS. S. PHELPS has been detached from the command of the *Senapee* and placed on waiting orders, and Commander JOHN IRWIN has been ordered to command that vessel.

The following have been honorably discharged:

Acting Ensign J. W. Chandler, Acting Second Assistant Engineers W. H. Crawford and Charles J. Henry, Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. Holland.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.

Directly after prayer and the reading of yesterday's journal, the Senate went into Executive Session.

New-Jersey Central Railroad Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, April 3.

Petitions having been presented to the Governor, charging the Central Railroad Company with depositing mud, &c., in the Old Van Kill, and destroying navigation by a bridge at Newark Bay, the House adopted a resolution appointing a committee of five to take affidavits and hear testimony in relation to said rumors, and report to the next Legislature.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Board of Trade Banquet at Charleston —Speech of Gov. Orr—He Advises the Acceptance of the Terms Offered by Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, April 3.

At the Board of Trade banquet last night the hall was draped with the flags of the principal maritime powers, the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Palmetto ensign, being festooned conspicuously at the head of the room. Gov. ORR responded to the first toast, "The State of South Carolina." After alluding pleasantly to the practical evidences of reconstruction exhibited by the social gathering of citizens of Charleston, in common with the military, naval and civil officers of the United States around the festal board, he continued as follows: "I desire to state to you that your commerce, manufactures and agricultural interests will all remain paralyzed until our political relations are reëstablished with the Government at Washington, and until you secure representation in Congress. While the Constitutional Amendment was proposed to South Carolina, as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, I opposed its adoption; but the act of Congress recently passed has assumed that this country is a conquered Territory, and we a conquered people, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate terms. The power exists in that body to dictate those terms, it is certain for the next two years, and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one do not propose to go to the Supreme Court or anywhere else for the purpose of disputing that power; but, in good faith, I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly and squarely urge their adoption before our people. [Great applause.] With reference to the disfranchising clause, I think it was an unfortunate one. It is better, however, that some should be excluded than that we should refuse to accept the terms proposed when there is a reasonable certainty that if we do not accept those terms other and harsher terms will be proposed. Looking, therefore, to the interests of the great mass of the people of South Carolina, and believing that the threat of confiscation will not be carried into effect if we accept the terms of this bill, and believing that confiscation will follow if we do not, knowing, also, that we shall be benefitted by its acceptance, I say that, in my humble judgement, interest and wisdom dictate that we shall concur in the measure proposed by Congress. [Applause.] I would, therefore, say to every man in South Carolina who has not been disfranchised, that as soon as the proper order has been issued he should proceed to register and prepare to vote for the best man that can be selected to form a constitution under which we and our posterity can live. It is your interest, further, that the black man shall vote with you in the common election. I have heard a good deal said of controlling the vote of the black man. It has been supposed that his vote will be controlled by personal influences, notwithstanding his convictions of interest, but you are mistaken. That vote is destined to be controlled, not by personal considerations, but by going to the black man and talking to him in private conversation, and proving to him that his interest in South Carolina is your interest: that the white man's interest is the black man's interest. I think it can be shown to any rational black man that it is to his interest to make his friends here rather than in the State of Massachusetts. If agriculture flourishes in the State, whose interest is promoted by it? Is it not that man's who occupies the position of landholder? Yet you find Congress imposing a tax of three cents a pound upon cotton up to September last, and two and a half cents since that date. Look at the last year's crop, when there was no complaint of the colored people in any section of the State, and when we produced a hundred thousand bales of cotton. What proportion of that has gone in the shape of taxation? One million two hundred thousand dollars, which has been literally wrung from those people in the shape of tax upon cotton, while not a dollar has been levied upon the wheat or grain in Ohio or corn in Illinois? Do not then tell me, gentlemen, that the colored people have not the intelligence to be interested in these affairs. They need representation in Congress as much as we do. They require that the tax shall be taken off their labor. It is not only the cotton of South Carolina, however, but the tobacco of Virginia and North Carolina, which is an unequally taxed. It is not, then, by intimidation and brow-beating, or by wronging those people, that you are to control their votes, but you must show that it is to their interest to vote with you, and I understake to say that when those facts are presented to those who have intelligence they will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the white man, and carrying out the principles which I desire to urge upon you on this occasion. It is to be expected that attempts will be made to alienate the sympathies of these people from us. When an emissary comes here from the State of New-York, Massachusetts or Ohio, and says to the black man, "we are your friends, we are going to take care of you, vote with us," those white people cannot be trusted. I want our colored men to say to those emissaries—to the Massachusetts man—that in South Carolina, under this law, it matters not by whom it was passed, every colored man twenty-one years of age is entitled to his ballot, and that he would not be allowed to vote in Massachusetts unless he could read and write; say to the emissary from Ohio, who comes here for the purpose of giving advice as to how you shall vote, "Go back to Ohio and enlighten the heathen there before you come here, because no black man there is entitled to vote." Within the last three weeks New-Jersey, Ohio and Michigan have resolved that the black man shall not vote under any circumstances whatever. Therefore, I say to those colored men, when those emissaries come among you, tell them to go back and remove the beam from the eyes of their fellow-citizens before they come here to take the mote from the eyes of our own people. I have seen indications in various localities in South Carolina to organize a colored and white party, to be called a National Union Republican Radical Party—I think that is the name. I do not think this is wise, because I believe that the white and colored people of those unreconstructed States will further their ends more thoroughly by turning their attention to their own State politics, and when we get the right of representation in Congress I would send men there not pledged to a Republican Union Party, not pledged to the Democratic Party, but I would send men who would say to all parties, we stand by that party which will give us equal rights, equal legislation, and equal justice under the laws and Constitution of this country. I know there is an apprehension wide-spread in the North and West, that after the reconstruction of the Southern States we shall fall into the arms of our old allies and associates, the old Democratic Party. I say to you, gentlemen, however, that I would give no such pledges. I was identified during the ten years of my public career as a representative in Congress from one of the districts of South Carolina, with that party, and as my distinguished friend, the Commander of this Military District, knows, I enjoyed their confidence in the highest office within the gift of that party. [Applause.] I have, therefore, every reason to entertain a respect and regard for that party, and I have entertained the hope for many years to see it reinstated in power. But the dream has passed. We have accounts to settle with party, gentlemen, before I at least will consent to affiliate with it. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] In my judgment it is time for us to seek new friends and a new alliance; hence I am opposed to organizing any party in South Carolina that will cement itself to the Democratic or any other party. I would not affiliate with any party that would put a tax of 3½ cents a pound on cotton, when not one cent is put on the corn and grain raised in Ohio, Indiana, and other Western States. I will vote for no party that will perpetrate such an indignity. Therefore when we are reconstructed I hope that our representative will go to Washington and declare allegiance to that party which will do us justice, and that, in my judgment, is the policy for South Carolina to pursue in this emergency.

Gen. SICKLES, in response to a complimentary toast, said that although he was not prepared to promise what he would do, he could at least tell them some of the things that he could not do. For instance, he did not mean to deprive himself of the cooperation and counsel of his old friend, Gov. ORR, nor did he wish to interfere with the other civil officers of the State unless his duty required it. He alluded in encouraging terms to the subject of negro suffrage, which, although it might be a bitter pill for the Southern people now, would, he believed, in the end prove a blessing in disguise. The General's speech was received with much applause.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Hamlet's good natured maxim, "Being a stranger, give it welcome," is a precept which in the case of plays or operas, actors or singers, as well as in that of ghosts, finds particular favor with the New-York public. Moreover, novelty is proverbially attractive, and that which we zealously hope we find no great difficulty in believing. New pleasures are always acceptable, and we readily credit new-comers with the ability to supply that universal desideratum, a fresh source of enjoyment. Thus our own desires combine with the claims of hospitality to insure a friendly reception for anything that attempts to minister to our gratification. But time tries all. What is sound in principle and pure in taste survives. What is not, passes into inglorious oblivion, however generously applauded at first. The reception of "The Carnival of Venice," PETRELLA'S new opera, which had its first representation at the Academy of Music last evening, was warm in the extreme. Much to please the eye, a great deal to delight the ear, and something to satisfy the taste are embodied in the new work, and if those senses give approval little else is wanted, and there can be but little doubt but that the signs of favor which followed each successive scene of the opera will be repeated as often as Mr. MARETZEK chooses to have it performed. In his greater effort, "Ione," Sig. PETRELLA came with the direct purpose of compelling our respect, and perhaps admiration; in this new and merrier work however, dashed off, as might be, to please his good-tempered neighbors who enjoy themselves over the humors of the Carnival, the composer does not appear to be always on his guard, and the familiar view we get of him thus causes us to understand him as we might understand a friend. To hear the "Carnival of Venice" is to hear PETRELLA at his ease, making music as it for his own amusement and that of the young and light-hearted of his immediate circle, frequently starting a new strain to which the feet may dance as well as the heart, and sometimes remembering himself, but always displaying the characteristic features of his school—which is Verdian, if anything. It is an opera chiefly remarkable for the number and beauty of its concerted pieces. It opens with a barcarola, of charming character, for the tenor and chorus, which carries in every stain the ardor of love, the reflection of rippling waters and the odor of moonlight—(that is if moonlight can be said to have an odor—and yet everybody must have heard of the poets rosy moon)—following this is a tumult of lively music that falls to the tenor, basso, baritone and chorus, and through which the plot of the opera is suggested; and that, by the way, is just as well told here as anywhere else. Thus it is, therefore: *Music*, (Sig. BELLINI,) a merchant of Padua, has a sister (Mme. TESTA) and two lovely daughters, *Albina* (Miss KELLOGG) and *Rosalia* (Signorina BONCONI.) Having been pestered in his native place with suitors for the young ladies, *Sig. Music* removes with them to Venice, which one might say was simply a move out of the pan into the fire. Their lovers follow them, as might have been expected, and two—*Orsler* (Sig. BARAGLI) and *Pylades* (Sig. MARRA)—endeavor by many droll means to obtain access to the concealed virgins. In the opening scene they confuse and turn out of his road *Master Cola*, (Sig. BONCONI,) who has been recommended to the merchant by a distant friend as a good servant, and *Pylades*, assuming his character and errand, tries to impose on *Sig. Music*. 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Humorous complications are affected by the father's discovery of the flight, and his pursuit, and return of the truants to their age; and there is a culmination of the ludicrous, and of the opera also, accomplished through the renewal of the pursuit of the lovers within the very gardens of their proposed father-in-law. Naturally such perseverance could not go long without its reward, and the curtain falls on a jubilant outburst, in which the three united lovers (for the sister has fascinated from the throng of masquers a noble old beau—the *Count Patelo*, Signor BACHILI) and Master MUZIO and his man *Cola* join with willing spirit. This finishing concert is full of dash and exhilaration; indeed, we consider it, and an irresistible coaxing quartette, "Ah, Cola mio," for the three girls and BONCONI, in the second act, the brilliants of the opera. 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Connecticut Election—The Democratic Majority, 979.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 3.

We have full returns from every town in the State.

The vote is as follows:

English	45,787
Hawley	44,808
English's majority	979

The Senate stands 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

The House 127 Republicans and 111 Democrats. Republican majority, 16.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 3.

The Democrats are rejoicing over the Connecticut election to-night. One hundred guns were fired in Franklin-square this afternoon.

Celebration Accident in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, April 3.

A painful accident occurred here to-day, occasioned by the premature discharge of a gun used in firing a salute in honor of the result of the late election in Connecticut. PETER LEMBOIN had both arms and a leg blown off, and received other injuries. He cannot live. ALEXANDER JANGREAN had one hand badly mangled, and is otherwise seriously injured.

Manhood Suffrage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, April 3.

The Senate resolution for manhood suffrage was taken up in the House to-day. An amendment was agreed to disfranchising rebels and deserters. The resolution will probably pass to-night.

The House has passed the Senate manhood suffrage resolution, as amended—yeas 63, nays 29. It will go to the Senate to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Hamlet's good natured maxim, "Being a stranger, give it welcome," is a precept which in the case of plays or operas, actors or singers, as well as in that of ghosts, finds particular favor with the New-York public. Moreover, novelty is proverbially attractive, and that which we zealously hope we find no great difficulty in believing. New pleasures are always acceptable, and we readily credit new-comers with the ability to supply that universal desideratum, a fresh source of enjoyment. Thus our own desires combine with the claims of hospitality to insure a friendly reception for anything that attempts to minister to our gratification. But time tries all. What is sound in principle and pure in taste survives. What is not, passes into inglorious oblivion, however generously applauded at first. The reception of "The Carnival of Venice," PETRELLA'S new opera, which had its first representation at the Academy of Music last evening, was warm in the extreme. Much to please the eye, a great deal to delight the ear, and something to satisfy the taste are embodied in the new work, and if those senses give approval little else is wanted, and there can be but little doubt but that the signs of favor which followed each successive scene of the opera will be repeated as often as Mr. MARETZEK chooses to have it performed. In his greater effort, "Ione," Sig. PETRELLA came with the direct purpose of compelling our respect, and perhaps admiration; in this new and merrier work however, dashed off, as might be, to please his good-tempered neighbors who enjoy themselves over the humors of the Carnival, the composer does not appear to be always on his guard, and the familiar view we get of him thus causes us to understand him as we might understand a friend. To hear the "Carnival of Venice" is to hear PETRELLA at his ease, making music as it for his own amusement and that of the young and light-hearted of his immediate circle, frequently starting a new strain to which the feet may dance as well as the heart, and sometimes remembering himself, but always displaying the characteristic features of his school—which is Verdian, if anything. It is an opera chiefly remarkable for the number and beauty of its concerted pieces. It opens with a barcarola, of charming character, for the tenor and chorus, which carries in every stain the ardor of love, the reflection of rippling waters and the odor of moonlight—(that is if moonlight can be said to have an odor—and yet everybody must have heard of the poets rosy moon)—following this is a tumult of lively music that falls to the tenor, basso, baritone and chorus, and through which the plot of the opera is suggested; and that, by the way, is just as well told here as anywhere else. 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Scottish Ballad Entertainment.

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, the Scotch tenor singer, will give one of his entertainments this evening, at Irving Hall, assisted by Mr. KENNEDY, the singer and interpreter of Scottish anecdotes. In addition to this, the assistance has been engaged of Mr. JULES LOMBARD. Messrs. THOMAS and MOLLENHAUER will also lend their aid.

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at

ARBATT & MOORE'S,
No. 507 Broadway.

Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

Laid Aside.

Mrs. GEO. S. GOUCH, of Baltimore, writes: "I have used a Wheeler and Wilson machine a long time—but have *laid it aside for a Willcox & Gibbs.*"—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 70 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Gold issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road. Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.

Full particulars furnished by

P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA 7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road at the very low price of 90 cents upon the dollar. These Bonds are but $16,000 per mile, being less than one-half the cost of the road, and being the first mortgage upon the road and equipments.

The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile among the choicest farming land of the State.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.,
Opposite U. S. Treasury, New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts, America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
JAN. 1, 1867.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,689,147 69
For Interest and Rents	182,616 74
For Interest and Rents accrued	30,671 93—$1,752,436 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and payment of Annuities	$316,197 66
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	215,697 85
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	194,694 15 —$726,789 36

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$36,512 13
Bonds and mortgages	532,180 00
Loans on policies in force	1,976,355 25
[The actuarial estimate of the value of the policies which secure these notes is about $1,-760,000.]	
United States and New-York State Stocks	609,508 25
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	498,829 41
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds	371 339 66
[Market value of the securities, $492,116 00.]	
Interest accrued to date, and all other property	101,122 89
Total	$3,625,577 64

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.
SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:
POLICIES ISSUED IN 1863, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,372	$13,372
35	5,000	1,092	2,846	10,846
30	2,500	926	2,702	10,202
25	1,000	971	2,505	9,405

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary,
S. S. STONE, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
ASH. DUBOISE, M. D., Med. Ex.
H. G. PITFARD, M. D., Assistant.
Office hours from 11 to 12 and from 2 to 3 P. M.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New-Hampshire.
J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Mass., General Agent for Massachusetts.
Messrs. S. & R. S. WIRES, Burlington, Vt., General Agent for Vermont.
O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent for Western New-York.
BALL & BOSWELL, Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent for New-York.
L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Penn., General Agent for Pennsylvania.
LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, General Agents for Ohio, Indiana, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 27 CEDAR-ST., New-York, March 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

March 27, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $100,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per Cent. flat. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,
No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim,	Zurich.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK

FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN.
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF. BENSON VAN VLIET.
JOHN S. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,

NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corder of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company on TUESDAY, the 16th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
EDMUND HURRY, No. 44 Nassau-st.

1866. OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865.. $640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks.....$2,393,246 07
On Inland Risks.....212,103,14—2,595,349 21
Total.....$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was.....2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks.....$2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks.....205,749 89
Expenses and Reinsurance.....278,038 34
Total.....$2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, salvage, &c.....426,548 42
Cash.....81,778 04
Bills Receivable.....345,164 00
Premium Accounts not yet collected.....84,345 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies.....2,103 0
Total.....$1,380,589 20

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Returns, Premiums, Expenses, &c.....$2,866,699 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.....2,806,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....$365,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid losses, Returns Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at.....$646,611 43
Loss to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....413,476 36— 233,135 07
Deficiency.....$1,165,791 36
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and cancelled.....$1,161,690 00
In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profit heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The report of Trustees also received that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at.....$1,098,689 39

The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $694,703 75).....1,806,197 39
Leaving a surplus of.....$692,721 87
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in.....500,000 00
Making amount of the assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums),.....$1,192,721 87

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD P. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
RAMSEL H. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER FORBIER,	GEO. G. HOBSON,
LUDE LORUM,	PETER C. PYLE,
SAMUEL A. LAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD B. JAFFRAY,
JACOB E. REMSEN,	WM. COSTEROUS,
ISAAC WRIGHT,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. ZENAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.

CIRCULAR.

CAPITAL.....$150,000.

JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 29 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufactory at Nos. 323, 325 and 327 West 29th-st., New-York, being 45 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.

The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $31,000.

The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.

The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.

The capital stock is.....$150,000
Purchases as above.....75,000
Working capital.....75,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 45 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.

Subscription solicited.

Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,

THOMASS & CO., No. 29 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway.
At the Factory, Nos. 323 to 327 West 29th-st.
Office of JAMES ORLADBURN, No. 103 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 209 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Croton Fire Insurance Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, April 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A. T. RICHARDS, Sec. pro tem.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by

STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881, FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND LEGAL-TENDER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7-30 Bonds, all series, taken in exchange for the new Compound Bonds, 6-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Bankers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown City, Wisconsin,
Patton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the "NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK" in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Dr.—		
Loans and discounts		$3,171,827 00
Commercial paper	$2,483,378 77	
Demand loans	490,165 64	
Indebtedness of directors	226,142 59	
Overdrafts		1,234 83
Banking-house		125,000 00
Current expenses		12,353 62
Cash items		664 588 07
Due from National Banks		193,197 88
Due from other Banks		1,512 33
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,000,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand		944,416 80
Other stocks		34,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other Nat'l Banks	$26,000 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	375 00—	26,375 00
Specie		79,621 99
Legal-tender notes	$330,284 84	
Compound interest notes	1,304,000 00—	1,608,284 84
Total		$7,910,112 66

LIABILITIES.

Cr.—	
Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,156,342 56
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	900,000 00
Individual deposits, including uncollected checks	4,490,386 17
United States deposits	45,400 39
Due to National Banks	169,607 02
Due to other Banks	2,708 86
State Bank circulation outstanding	16,814 00
Discount	89,527 27
Dividends unpaid	1,317 50
Total	$7,910,112 66

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the "National Broadway Bank," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of April, 1867.

WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public.

[Five Cent U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Dr.—		
Loans and discounts		$1,488,867 40
Commercial paper	$819,705 00	
Demand loans	668,861 60	
Indebtedness of Directors	7,450 00	
Banking-house		43,000 00
Current expenses		6,669 01
Premiums		8,397 50
Cash items (including Revenue Stamps) as per schedule		74,804 62
Due from National Banks, as per schedule		6,359 97
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		360,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		87,098 47
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks and checks		198,035 00
Specie		12,397 20
Fractional currency		580 00
Legal-tender notes	$241,068 00	
Compound interest notes	164,480 00—	395,548 00
Total		$2,756,467 81

LIABILITIES.

Cr.—	
Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	222,662 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,990 00
Less amount on hand	150 00
Amount outstanding	134,840 00
Individual deposits	1,908,971 28
Due to National Banks, as per schedule	21,789 44
State Bank circulation outstanding	6,913 00
Discount	9,266 29
Interest	1,586 35
Profit and loss	23,721 22
Unclaimed dividends	2,991 54
Total	$2,756,467 81

I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of April, 1867.

E. J. HALL,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.
[Five cent U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Dr.—		
Loans and discounts		$3,234,327 81
Commercial paper	$1,521,962 50	
Demand loans	1,653,365 31	
Indebtedness of Directors	98,926 38	
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses		30,159 97
Premiums		64,256 46
Cash items, (including Revenue stamps)		414,469 39
Due from National Banks		136,917 66
Due from other Banks and bankers		13,178 88
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		1,098,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand		250,000 00
Other U. S. Securities to secure deposits		27,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		4,426 00
Specie		6,553 60
Legal-tender and Compound-Interest Notes		699,479 00
Total		$3,561,340 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	908,000 00
Due depositors on demand	1,348,741 92
United States deposits	196,798 26
Profits	112,800 25
Unpaid dividends	295 00
Total	$3,561,340 43

I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of April, 1867.

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Notary Public.

[Five cent stamp canceled.]

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—Take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at their meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company, in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on the 26th day of March last, did, with the consurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars; therefore

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased to the amount of thirteen millions, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand and four hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the Stock Transfer Books of this Company be closed on the 10th day of April, last, and that the persons or parties, in whose name stock shall be standing on that day, shall severally, on or before the 15th day of April, next, be entitled to subscribe at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, for an equal amount of additional stock. That the price of the additional stock shall be $50 per share, payable as follows:

Fifteen dollars per share at the time of subscribing.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of May next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of June next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of July next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of August next.
Five dollars per share on the 16th day of September next.
Ten dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.

That on the 15th day of October next, all installments being paid, full paid stock shall be issued.

Resolved, That where parties desire, for their own convenience, to anticipate payments, their money for any number of installments will be received, but no interest will in any case be allowed; nor will the stock be issued until the 15th day of October next.

Resolved, That stockholders failing to subscribe on or before the 15th day of April inst., or neglecting to pay their several installments as they severally become due, will lose all right to the additional stock, and will be deemed to have abandoned their subscriptions.

Resolved, That the subscriptions may be made to the additional stock either in person or by attorney. A scrip receipt will be given for the payments made, and this receipt must be presented at this office on the payment of any of the subsequent installments, in order to have them entered upon it, and to be surrendered to be canceled on the issue of the additional stock.

Resolved, that where parties desire to receive full stock on the 15th day of April inst., they may do so by paying $54 per share at the time of making their subscriptions. By order of the Board,

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the capital stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000.) Subscriptions from stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proportion they now own, will be received to 2d day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold to parties not now interested. Scrip to be received from persons desirous of becoming stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1867.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, April 8, at the store of the Banking-house, corner Bowery and Grand-st. Poll open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 4 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money deposited before April 11 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Bank open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SETHOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

WM. C. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 19 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 339 and 341 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited before April 21 bears interest from April 1. ASSETS, $3,116,426 26.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. B. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TOWNER BUILDINGS, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend, at SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York, April 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—USED DURING Winter in coupe by a lady; 16 hands; long tail; right in every respect; fine road horse, single or double. Frame stable, rear carpenter's shop, 34th-st., Madison-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR dispose to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SONSVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, MADE BY WOOD Brothers; a Park phaeton, by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st., and Concord phaeton, by Brewster & Baldwin; all in perfect order. Private stable, 66 West 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and is willing to assist in general housework. Can be seen at No. 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and is willing to assist in general housework. Can be seen at No. 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washing, or washing, or nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference; willing to go to the country. 25 BOURKE ALLEN, No. 60 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOORHAM'S, NO. 239 4th-av., for a large number of recommended servants of all nations, for the City or country; excellent cooks, cooks and housework girls, waiting maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, hairdressers, housekeepers, &c.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as laundress, or to do fine washing and ironing and assist in the chamber work; no fretting, nor none answered; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 347 (new number) East 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTable family by a young woman as competent chambermaid; as an nurse and seamstress; can furnish the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as housekeeper or as old gentleman or widower. Address (with full particulars) L. D., Station A, Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Fifteen dollars per share at the time of subscribing.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of May next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of June next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of July next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of August next.
Five dollars per share on the 15th day of September next.
Ten dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.

That on the 15th day of October next, all installments being paid, full paid stock shall be issued.

Resolved, That where parties desire, for their own convenience, to anticipate payments, their money for any number of installments will be received, but no interest will in any case be allowed; nor will the stock be issued until the 15th day of October next.

Resolved, That stockholders failing to subscribe on or before the 15th day of April inst., or neglecting to pay their several installments as they severally become due, will lose all right to the additional stock, and will be deemed to have abandoned their subscriptions.

Resolved, That the subscriptions may be made to the additional stock either in person or by attorney. A scrip receipt will be given for the payments made, and this receipt must be presented at this

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $115, $125 and $150 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 15.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PUSKELL, from New-York, May 25.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 13, at 10 A.M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to load passengers and their baggage sent through by rail to Paris at 20 per cent less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply at ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 2 Broadway.

For freight apply at Pier 3 North River, foot of Morton-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA BREST, FRANCE.

The splendid new vessels on this line of Company will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....DAGUENET.....SATURDAY, April 20
FLORIDE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....SATURDAY, May 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or its equivalent, in currency, or in REMITTANCE FOR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $120.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transits by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPA, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, April 6, at 8 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock at the latest.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New York Mail Steamship Company's steamers, MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....C. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $6 extra.

An experienced surgeon on each steamer.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,

From Antwerp.....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York.....SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$87 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to

HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

$155 GOLD TO PARIS AND RETURN.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES, FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander,

having been thoroughly refitted with especial reference to this service will leave New-York

April 16, ... July 9.
May 28, ...

Taking first-class passengers only.

Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip $80 $100, $120,

according to size and location of room.

Return tickets at a reduction of $20 until August.

For full information and passage apply to

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA.....April 3
TRIPOLI.....April 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of passage: first cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY....April 6
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY....April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY....April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY....April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY....April 20

and upon succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage to London.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ENGLAND, GRACE.....SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PEARSE.....SATURDAY, Apr. 13
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 20
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27

And every Saturday thereafter.

A surgeon carried on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$187
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN and PALMYRA embark from the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3d inst.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TINKHAM, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....April 20 | SATURDAY.....May 18
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE.....GREENE....THURSDAY, April 4
COLUMBIA.....BARTON....THURSDAY, April 11
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS....THURSDAY, April 18

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of goods per steamship BAVARIA, from Hamburg, Jan. 26, and Southampton Jan. 28, which vessel put back to Southampton in distress, are hereby notified that the remainder of her cargo has been transhipped per steamship SAXONIA, now at this port. In order to facilitate delivery of cargo, they will call at the office of the undersigned, present their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. No. 61 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ORIENT will leave Pier No. 4 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, April 13.

FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

apply to the agents at Bremen, or the following named parties, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.
Through tickets to Paris, $140 gold.
Through tickets to Berlin, $150 gold.
Through tickets to Hamburg, $145 gold.
Through tickets to Frankfort, $140 gold.
Through tickets to Vienna, $160 gold.

Baggage forwarded to destination free of charge.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight to connect as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

The steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other steamship of the

REGULAR LINE

will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida.

Freight to connect during all working hours.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 12 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 52 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, April 4.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 11.

From Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M., precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 52 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-deck sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. H. EATON, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 52 Liberty-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.
APRIL 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MORNING STAR, Capt. SUTTON.

(All dangerous ocean at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 21, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer GOLDEN CITY, due to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passenger tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight to connect as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

The steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other steamship of the

REGULAR LINE

will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida.

Freight to connect during all working hours.

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Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

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From Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M., precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 52 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River. The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Saturday, April 6.
SAN SALVADOR, Emerson, Saturday, April 13.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—The Express Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Shipping Office, 144 West-st., corner Desbrosses-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 3 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, saves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the piers.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to

WM. L. SCOTT, President,
No. 127 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 8, North River,

Steamship SLAUGHTA. (Capt. KING,

leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P.

G. BRUEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

MONTGOMERY,

will leave on SATURDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 12 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

E. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McGOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

R. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. MEADE will follow April 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.

And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For freight or passage apply at the office upon the pier.

C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship

PERRY,

R. A. DELANO, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 42 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.), New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-LONDON.—Steamer AMITY, at 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted), and on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer AURELIA, Capt. R. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at per time table.

The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, BOWNE'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META.

Capt. JOHN P. CORLISS.

Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 2, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, April 3, 2 P.M.
Thursday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 5, 2 P. M.
Saturday, April 6, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 8, 8½ A. M.

APRIL—1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.

Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 2.....3 P. M.	Monday, April 1.....3 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d.....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d.....2 P. M.
Thursday, 4th.....3 P. M.	Thursday, 4th.....2 P. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3½ P. M.	Saturday, 6th.....8½ A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.....3 P. M.	Monday, 8th.....2 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M. for Hartford, Conn., connecting by Railroad with Canal Steamers for Albany, Saratoga, Ogdensburg, Rutland, Burlington, and all Connecticut River towns. Passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The new and elegant steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. O. Keys. Removed to No. 353 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY.

THIS DAY.

And adjoining in the rear on the Avenue, on Thirteenth-st., between Battery-place and Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of W. C. Bouck, Esq., the following valuable property:

Lot 1.

BROADWAY—Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 Broadway, four large lots having a front of 92.3 in the rear, fronting on Broadway, by a depth of 102 feet to Cedar-st., together with the buildings erected thereon.

The property fronts a whole block, with a front of 102.4 feet on Broadway and 102.10 feet on Cedar-st., by an average depth of 102 feet to Thirteenth-st., and extending from Broadway to Greenwich-st., the entire corner site of the best opportunities for investment likely to be offered to capitalists for years to come. The known superiority of this location, and the great rise in property in this vicinity, give this large tract vast importance now. The sale will be made unreservedly, and the terms will be accommodating to buyers if any credit is wanted.

Maps can be obtained of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.

Office Tribune Building, No. 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF 98 VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BUILDING PLOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.—To be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the hotel of Mrs. Hicks, in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, L. I. This property is near Maspeth, L. I., very handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive front on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, gardens, plenty of fruit; outbuildings commodious and convenient, with a good barn and other outbuildings in complete order. This place is pleasantly situated, about three miles from New-York.

Also four lots, with good house thereon, situated near the village of Maspeth. Also two well-built tenement-houses, with barns, sheds, &c., in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To attend the sale take Flushing Railroad cars at Hunter's Point at 8½, 9½ and 11¼ A. M., returning at 2½, 4½, 6½ and 6¼ P. M.

There will be sold at the same time and place, and on same terms, a small farm of five acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a well-built two-story house, 30x38, with wing, nicely finished.

For further information apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

HENRY F. THRALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, OIL PAINTINGS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, CARPETS, &c.

THRALL & BROS. will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Thursday) April 4, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 139 West 37th-st., northeast corner 10th-av., the entire contents of said house, viz.: Ebony and rosewood parlor furniture; Buhl cabinets and tables; étagères; superior French-plate pier and mantel mirrors; satin and damask sofas and chairs; elegant and rosewood piano-forte, 7⅓ octaves, Lighte & Newton makers, made to order; fine assortment of rosewood and walnut chamber furniture; oak and walnut hall furniture; kitchen furniture; china and cut glassware; a collection of very fine real bronzes and mantel ornaments; original oil-paintings by Gignoux, Doughty, Fisher and others, together with all the elegant bronze, gilt and chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 4 Liberty-st., or of E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, several pieces or parcels of unimproved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at the office, where will be furnished, on and after April 15, maps of the property to be sold.

Warranted deeds will be given to all purchasers.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1867.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 39 WEST 2D-ST.

R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of William Collins, Executor of Lucy F. Howell, the

West 2d-st.—The desirable four-story brick English basement house and lot, No. 39 West 2d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th ave. House 21.6x66 feet, with modern conveniences, and has all the modern conveniences. Lot 21.6x92.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 427 WEST 23D-ST.

AT AUCTION.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

West 23d-st.—The desirable four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 427 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th ave; house is 16.8 by about 80 feet, in good order, and contains the modern conveniences; lot, 16.8x92.9.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HENRY F. THRALL, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By THRALL & BROS. on FRIDAY, April 5, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 Union-square, east side, (4th-av.) between 16th and 17th sts., Household Furniture, viz: Walnut parlor suits in hair-cloth, chestnut and enamelled bedroom suites, bedding, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, stoves, rosewood pianos. Also, an assortment of new clothing at 3 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AT HIS PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 42 WEST 37TH-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

C. H. WATSON WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as Fair Vale Hotel, situated between 9th and 10th ave., 107th and 108th sts., three of two chattel mortgages, the lease and buildings of the above place, together with the improvements, comprising outbuildings, ice-houses, gas-fixtures, bowling-alley, bowling gallery, bowling alley, &c., &c.; also all the furniture contained in the adjoining hotel, viz.: Mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, gas chandeliers, mattresses, bedding, table linen, bar-room furniture, wood and coal stoves, ranges, heaters; also, one business wagon; the whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, the balance on the following Monday to the respective mortgagees, at the office of the attorney for the mortgagees, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Catalogues on morning of sale on the premises.

HENRY A. FULLON, Attorney for Mortgagees,
No. 6 City Hall-place.

LAWRENCE & FOULK, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—OF THE ASSETS OF THE late firm of WILSONS, MIDDLEDITCH & JENNINGS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will expose for sale at auction, at the MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the assignees in the book debts, bills receivable, judgments, stocks and choses in action of the said late firm of Wilson, Middleditch & Jennings, (all of which together with the books of said firm) can be seen at the office of the assignees, ROOM D, BASEMENT OF No. 3 BROADWAY, and at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, March 28, 1867.

THOS. SLOCOMB,
G. I. BECKMAN,
Assignees.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, AUCTIONEERS and Real Estate Brokers, No. 28 Nassau-s., will sell at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, on the corner of Albany Post-road and Beekman-st., Tarrytown, N. Y.,

By order of the executors of CHARLES O'NEIL, deceased, the following valuable Tarrytown property, only half a mile from the depot:

Two large and well-built houses, with five lots of ground, on the corner of Broadway (Albany Post-road) and Beekman-st.

The grounds are filled with flowers and shrubbery. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

THOMAS O'NEIL, 278 Canal-st., N. Y.,
or HENRY BOCKWELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
Executors.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1867.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CABINETMAKERS' STOCK OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, at No. 7 Murray-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large and varied stock of City-made work, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor suites of various kinds, rosewood and black-walnut chamber suites, library and dining-room suites, book-case, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. Catalogues at sale.

N.B.—GEORGE COOK gives his personal attention to the sale of furniture at the residences of owners or at his salesrooms, No. 7 Murray-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PERREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION of choice and valuable real estate at public auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the decree of Hon. JOHN H. McCUNN, Referee, on the 29th day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The first four-story brick House and two lots adjoining No. 33 and 35 West 20th-st., and the two-story brick house and lot known as No. 151 Mercer-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A BOULDER SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, of valuable property at Maspeth, Long Island, on the Newtown turnpike, 2½ miles from the Williamsburgh Ferry, belonging to the estate of Peter Boulder, deceased, containing 30 acres (more or less) of land; also, several plots of from one to seven acres, favorably located for building or manufacturing purposes. Will be sold, on the premises, SATURDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock. Maps of the property will be ready this day, and at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, March 28, 1867.

THOS. SLOCOMB,
G. I. BECKMAN,
Assignees.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, AUCTIONEERS and Real

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President McLEAN in the chair.

Commissioner FARR presented a communication from the Trustees of the schools in the Ninth Ward, proposing the consolidation of the Male Departments of Ward Schools Nos. 16 and 41 in that Ward, and the removal of Principals and Vice-Principals of those schools, and that the Male Departments named be organized into one in School No. 16, and that the Local Board select from the Principals and Vice-Principals removed the two for the school.

Commissioner MILLER moved the adoption of the resolutions proposing the removal of the Principal and Vice-Principal.

Commissioner WARREN asked the President of the Board if they had the power to remove any Principal or Vice-Principal without cause.

The President answered that teachers can be removed by a vote of the Board on the recommendation of the Superintendent, or a majority of the Trustees and Inspectors of the Ward.

A warm debate ensued, in which Commissioners ALLEN, NEILSON, MILLER, LARREMORE and PATTERSON took part, and the resolutions were adopted.

Commissioner WARREN, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported a resolution in favor of appropriating $5,786 for the purpose of altering and repairing colored school-house No. 2 in Laurens-street. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Committee on By-laws, to whom was referred the communication of Dr. HARRIS on the subject of vaccination, reported a resolution amending the by-laws by adding the section adopted in 1864, requiring all children to present certificates of vaccination as a condition for their attendance in the schools under the control of the Board of Education. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on By-laws reported in favor of repealing section 60 of the by-laws, fixing the maximum salaries to be paid to teachers at $400 per annum.

Commissioner ALLEN moved to amend the resolution by striking out the resolution, and adding to section 60 "but this shall not apply to teachers who have not full and permanent certificates." The amendment was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the appropriation asked for, altering school No. 2 in Laurens-street. The report was adopted.

The Board adjourned.

Second Day of the Book Trade Sale.

The second day's trade sale of books at the auction mart of LEAVITT & STEBBINS opened yesterday morning, with a better attendance of buyers than on the day before. The bidding throughout was spirited and the result more satisfactory to the publishers. The general expression at the close of the sale was, that taking the sale so far the rates were fully equal to those of last Fall.

The first name on the catalogue was TICKNOR & FIELDS. Their invoice consisted of the poems of WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON; the works of DICKENS, CHAS. READE, GAIL HAMILTON and MAYNE REID, all of which brought good prices, in most instances close upon two-thirds the retail price.

The invoice of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, made up of miscellaneous works, mainly historical and biographical, was well received and sold satisfactorily.

GEO. B. LOCKWOOD offered but one work, AUDUBON'S *Birds and Quadrupeds of America*, marked retail price in the catalogue, $235, was sold for $46 50.

The invoice of S. W. BOWDOIN contained among other valuable works, which met with a ready sale, DORE'S *Illustrated Bible* with, 230 characteristic engravings after the designs of DORE. Retail, 2 vols., Crown cloth, $100. Brought $60.

The invoice of ROBERT F. JOHNSTON & Co., mainly imported books, was quite a large one, and was generally of high-priced stock. The prices brought did most bear the same satisfactory proportion to the retail ones as resulted to the preceding invoices. THIRLWALL'S *History of Greece*, retail price $20, 8 volumes, sold for $10. ALISON'S *Europe*, 28 volumes, retail $168 75, brought $74 75. *Speeches and Addresses of Principal Albert*, retail $8 25, sold for $1. *Shakespeare's Works*, edited by HOWARD STAUNTON, 8 volumes, brought $16, a few at $3, bringing more than fifty per cent. on retail prices. Small invoices from J. F. TROW and LORING, of Boston, of low-priced books, went off well.

HURD & HOUGHTON'S invoice of miscellaneous books, covering nine pages of the catalogue, occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and the prices brought were fully equal to those of the last Spring sale, and realized the expectations of the publishers.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM presented himself with a good invoice, in which the familiar name of IRVING figured to a considerable extent. Mr. PUTNAM and the invoice had a good reception. He expressed his pleasure at being once more among his old friends, the booksellers, and addressed them in a genial speech of some length. He said that the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, which he had held until lately, was offered to him and accepted by him, but was never sought for by him. To aid the party who had thus honored him he had given half his salary and all his energy, straightforward and honestly; but when they sought to tax him $500 for a special purpose, he refused to give it. Two weeks after he was permitted to resign from office. During his term of office $20,000,000 had passed through his hands into those of the Government, who still owed him between nine and ten thousand dollars. He was glad to be back among the familiar faces. He felt more at home here, and thanked them for their welcome.

The invoice of PUTNAM & SON was followed by those of LEE & SHEPARD, HARPER & BROTHERS, S. C. HILL, ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co., and of Mrs. JANE HAMILTON, of Philadelphia, all of which were bought up rapidly. This second day's sale closed with an invoice of WILLIAM W. HARDING, of albums and religious works, changing hands at fair prices.

THE NEW-YORK ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The New-York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its seventy-seventh session in the Bedford-street Church of this City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

Rev. Bishop EDMUND S. JANES, D. D., of New-York, opened the session by reading the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah, and fourth chapter of first Timothy; after which the 704th hymn was sung, beginning with

"Jesus, united by thy grace,
And each to each endeared,"

when the Bishop led the assembly in prayer. The Bishop read the usual service for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when the Sacrament was administered to the Ministers and the members present.

Rev. MARVIN RICHARDSON conducted the Sacramental services, assisted by Drs. JESSE Y. PECK and JOSEPH HOLDICH, and Revs. PAUL R. BROWN, O. V. AMERMAN, P. L. HOYT and IRA FERRIS.

Rev. THOMAS CHADWICK, the popular and deserving Secretary of the last three years, was elected Secretary. Mr. CHADWICK announced as his assistants Revs. A. K. SANFORD and SANDFORD J. FERGUSON.

There are 250 names on the Conference register, the most of whom answered on calling the roll. Rev. R. H. BLOOMER, T. E. FERO and J. T. HAND, deceased during the year. Revs. H. H. BIRKINS, W. H. FERRIS, G. W. KNAPP and R. DECKER, were appointed a Committee to prepare memoirs of the above.

The daily sessions of the Conference are fixed from 9 in the morning to 12:30.

The Bishop appointed Revs. R. S. Foster, D. D., S. N. Lewis, W. G. Brownlee, P. R. Brown, C. Gorse, M. Van Dusen, a Committee to nominate the Standing Committees for the ensuing year.

The Committee on National Affairs—consisting of Revs. C. D. Foss, D. Buck, E. E. Pinney, R. H. Birkins, S. Fitch, N. H. Bangs—were instructed to report as to the freedmen.

Revs. N. Hubbell, B. H. Burch, W. D. Telford, Elias S. Osbon, A. R. Burrows, E. H. W. Barden, P. R. Hawkhurst, J. Chester, Hoyt, Adelbert, Gaylord, and Philip Germond were elected to Elder's orders.

Rev. L. M. Vincent, Treasurer of Trustees, presented his annual report. There was in the treasury $13,339 55. Revs. H. Ferris, David L. Marks and Henry Lowsberry were elected Trustees.

Rev. M. D. C. Cranford represented the interests of the New-York District, of which he is the presiding Elder, in an earnest and telling address. He affirmed that the missionaries of this City were doing a work among poor boys and girls, which Methodism takes and makes strong and useful men and women of, which cannot be too highly estimated.

The following were made the Standing Committees:

Stewards—Revs. H. J. FOX, J. K. Wardle, E. Clement, T. Lamont, G. W. Knapp.

Necessitous Cases—Revs. W. H. Ferris, G. Draper, W. E. Clark, Charles Gorse, William Hall, D. B. Turner.

Missions—Revs. M. D. C. Cranford, J. B. Wakely, A. H. Ferguson, W. Goss, C. S. Brown, A. M. Osbon.

Education—Revs. J. W. Beach, H. B. Ridgeway, E. R. Keys, G. H. Corey, William D. Fero, J. H. Lane.

Sunday Schools—Revs. T. F. Hildreth, J. T. Bates, M. S. Ferry, F. S. Barnum, J. H. Lent, J. W. Jones.

Tract Cause—Revs. R. Wheatley, G. D. Townsend, E. L. Prentice, E. B. Pierce, Isaac B. Heroy, James W. Smith.

Periodicals—J. Miley, T. M. Curry, J. E. Cookman, A. Coons, Annanias Ackerly, J. W. B. Wood.

Bible Cause—Revs. Z. N. Lewis, Geo. S. Hare, D. Gibson, James M. Burgar, Joel Croft, David Heroy.

Temperance—Revs. Deloss Lull, W. H. Evans, L. M. Walsworth, W. C. Smith, A. C. Morehouse, M. Conchman.

Post-offices—Revs. F. W. Andrews, M. R. Lent, J. E. Gorse, Geo. Hearne, J. W. Gorse, J. O. Hoyt.

Statistics—Revs. Wm. M. Chipp, B. M. Gourney, J. H. Hawkhurst, E. H. Barden, E. Ashton, D. W. C. Van Gasbeck.

Publication of Minutes—Revs. J. L. G. McKown, A. McLean, A. D. Vail, T. Lodge, J. F. Richmond, G. Draper.

Church Extension—Revs. D. Marks, W. Ostrander, J. Elliott, J. Millard, Chas. Palmer, P. Germond.

The following Special Committees were also appointed:

Centenary—Revs. A. C. Foss, J. P. Hermance, W. E. Clarke, N. Messiter, P. R. Brown, W. D. Fero.

Worldly Amusements—Revs. J. P. Hermence, A. C. Foss, J. W. Schieck, Adeo Vail, J. Whitaker, M. M. Andrews.

The Conference accepted an invitation from the Young Men's Aid Society, to attend a social entertainment at the Institution on Forty-second-street, on Monday evening next.

Rev. HENRY BOEHME, now 83 years of age, announced benediction, and the Conference adjourned.

The Conference and friends crowded the Bedford-street Church last evening, to listen to the Conference Missionary sermon delivered by Rev. W. H. FERRIS. Rev. CHARLES GORSE conducted the opening exercises.

Read 14th chapter and 9th verse—"And the Lord shall be King over all the earth," was the passage from which the reverend gentleman entertained and instructed his audience for an hour and a half.

EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday.

A supplementary memorial to the Legislature was adopted asking for an increase of the commutation money.

The following statements were submitted to the Board:

RETURN OF ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN DURING MARCH, 1867.

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Passengers not liable to bond.
Liverpool	21	4,789	337
London	8	1,644	10
Glasgow	3	755	57
Havre	2	261	—
Hamburg	2	982	—
Bremen	6	1,859	64
Antwerp	3	147	1
Rotterdam	2	88	—
Total	47	12,560	469

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS.

Alabama	2	Minnesota	61
Australia	1	Missouri	314
British Columbia	2	Idaho	1
Canada	100	New-Hampshire	22
California	98	Nova Scotia	13
Connecticut	207	New-York	6,447
Colorado	7	New-Jersey	825
Delaware	3	Nebraska	11
District of Columbia	32	New-Brunswick	1
Dakotah	2	Oregon	1
Georgia	4	Rhode Island	117
Illinois	962	Ohio	734
Iowa	217	Pennsylvania	1,402
Indiana	139	South Carolina	16
Kentucky	27	P. E. Island	1
Kansas	60	Texas	14
Louisiana	85	Tennessee	12
Massachusetts	547	Vermont	15
Maryland	60	Utah	1
Maine	28	Virginia	59
Michigan	233	Wisconsin	326
Total			12,968

Number of emigrants arrived to March 27, '67. 22,413
Number of emigrants arrived since Apr. 3, '67. 3,768
Total. 26,181
To same date in 1866. 31,199

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
No. of inmates in institutions, Ward's Island,	1,522	1,197	862	969

BILLIARDS.

JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, was in this City all last week and up to Tuesday of this, when he left for home *via* Boston. During his sojourn he visited the leading rooms of the metropolis, playing many games with experts, and winning all. To-night, in conjunction with WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, WILLIAM A. TOBIN, MICHAEL PHELAN and JOHN MCDEVITT, he will give an exhibition at the opening of TOBIN & BOSWORTH'S commodious new room in Boston. DION has answered the proposition of PIERRE CARMBE, of this City, and will play him either the four-ball game, pushing strokes interdicted, 1,500 points up, for $2,000 or $3,500 a side in gold, or else the three games named by CARMBE for a total stake of $3,000 a side. The two additional games are the French, 250 points up, and the regular American, 1,500 up; one game to be played in New-York, another in Montreal, and the third midway between the two cities, and all three on a second-size four-pocket (Phelan & Collender) table, and with the usual balls. The propositions of the champion are unobjectionable, are really against himself and in favor of CARMBE, and should result in a contest. DION also says, though declaring that he is not anxious to enter into any match that is not for the championship he holds, that he will, in addition to the games above named, play the English game and the American cushion-game with CARMBE or any one else. The cushion-game, it may be explained, consists of shots in which the cue-ball must take one or more cushions before effecting a carrom, and is, therefore, the most beautiful of all modes of play.

Benjamin H. NELMS, of Philadelphia, has challenged the winner of the forthcoming contest for the American championship between JOSEPH DION and JOHN MCDEVITT, which is to occur at Montreal about June 1. NELMS, who is champion of Pennsylvania, announces also that he will play PIERRE CARMBE the push-barred game and the regular American game on a Phelan & Collender full-sized carrom table, in Philadelphia and New-York, for $500 or $1,000 a side. If this match is made, it will be the first time that a Philadelphia player has contended for a stake with any but a Philadelphian. The reason of the Philadelphian experts not having tested their mettle with "the outside world" is, that while they use a carrom table, all other American players, except PIERRE CARMBE, use a full-sized four-pocket table; and, therefore, is it that, except in Philadelphia, Philadelphians have not been classed as A No. 1 first-class players. NELMS wishes to show that he and his confreres are worthy of being so classed, and hence his challenge to CARMBE. It is believed that, in the event of CARMBE declining to meet the champion of Pennsylvania, that gentleman will be pleased to meet any one else on the terms named, except the Hon-hearted, dexterous-handed and versatile champion of the United States and Canadas, who plays all games well and would be perfectly at ease even though contending for a princely fortune.

Meeting of the Union Republican Central Committee.

A special meeting of the members of the Union Republican Central Committee was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 600 Broadway, Hon. C. S. SPENCER, President, in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business of less importance, the following call for a primary election was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Republican Associations of the City and County of New-York, be and are hereby directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on Friday evening, April 5, 1867, and elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates to the Republican State Convention which will be held at Syracuse, April 10, 1867, to nominate sixteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That each Association, at the same time and place, shall elect by ballot to the respective Senatorial Conventions the same number of delegates from each Assembly District Association embraced in the Senatorial District, as the said Associations have representatives in the General Committee, to nominate four candidates to represent said Senatorial District in the Constitutional Convention.

The Senatorial Conventions shall meet on Monday evening, April 15, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at the following places: Fourth District, Fifth Ward Hotel; Fifth District, Bowery Hotel; Sixth District, Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square; Seventh District, Everett Rooms; Eighth District, Dingleman's Hotel, Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Chairman then read the following communication from the General Republican Committee:

Hon. Chas. S. Spencer, Chairman of the Union Republican General Committee:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Republican Committee held last evening, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, we, as a Committee of three, were appointed to confer with your Committee for the purpose of making, if possible, an amicable arrangement between the organizations we represent and your own, for the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 11th of April, instead of the usual mode of nomination, as still tend to establish harmony of action between said organizations and for the general welfare and success of the Union Party of the State. Should the proposition meet with your approbation and those with whom you are associated, we would suggest that a similar Committee be appointed by your General Committee to meet and confer with us, and thereby open a way for an adjustment of all our unhappy differences, and for a consolidation of the whole Union Party in the City of New-York in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, and the nomination of such candidates to the Constitutional Convention as shall secure the united strength of the whole party in each Senatorial District, and thus secure the election of such candidates as may be nominated in those districts where a Republican majority should predominate. The character of our State Constitution, as amended, may depend upon our action at this time, and hence concession and conciliation are but the ample requirements of a true patriotism. Trusting that you will duly appreciate and favor the object in view, we respectfully submit the same. Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) WILSON GREEN,
A. BLAISDELL,
JAMES DAVIS,
Special Committee.

After a very lengthy and exciting debate the communication was tabled by a vote of 66 to 12.

A resolution was then moved and adopted thanking Gov. FENTON for his action in vetoing the "Crosstown Railroad Bill," which the resolution denounced as "a corrupt scheme, being engineered through the Legislature by parties who are interested personally, and against the public good."

A member then proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the various Republican Associations of the City of New-York are hereby recommended to hold public meetings in their respective districts on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th of April, at 7:30 o'clock, to take measures for perfecting their organizations for the approaching election of delegates to the Convention.

Which was adopted by a majority vote.

A resolution was then offered and adopted, opposing the passage of the bill now before the Legislature proposing to increase the school tax from $8 to $10 per scholar, and preferring Superintendent RICE'S bill, which will add $300,000 to the school fund of this City.

The Committee adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday evening in May next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

During Monday night the room occupied by COHN & FRIEDL, manufacturers of gold chains, on the fifth floor of No. 102 Nassau-street, was entered by burglars who gained admission by means of false keys. They unlocked the iron safe and stole therefrom 2,100 small gold and plated chains, valued at $3,150, and a roll of Treasury notes to the amount of $152. On Tuesday a man giving the name of J. MARKSON called upon Mr. COHN and offered to obtain the stolen chains provided the firm would not take any steps toward criminal proceedings against MARKSON or the thieves. He also demanded the sum of $75 for such services. Mr. COHN proceeded compliance with the terms and accompanied MARKSON and another man named JULIUS MOSELEY to a coffee saloon at No. 7 Market-street where the details of the proposed transaction were discussed. Mr. COHN then went away and promised to consult with his partner. During the afternoon of Tuesday Mr. FRIEDL proceeded to the Market-street saloon, and there met MARKSON, who repeated his proposition. FRIEDL also signified his acceptance of the terms, and accompanied MARKSON to the jewelry store, No. 79 Division-street, where he found DAVID MOSELY, (a brother of JULIUS,) whom MARKSON exclaimed "There's the man who has got your property." FRIEDL paid the required $75, and received a bundle, after which he returned to his office, accompanied by MARKSON and another and fourth confederate known only as "the Doctor." On opening the bundle Messrs. COHN and FRIEDL found about $1,500 worth of the stolen chains in the bundle. Officer PARNELL, of the Second Precinct, was subsequently informed of these several transactions, and yesterday he succeeded in arresting JULIUS and DAVID MOSELEY, but neither of the other confederates were secured. The MOSELYS were arraigned before the Court yesterday and remanded for examination. The remainder of the chains has not been recovered.

OUTRAGE UPON A MARRIED WOMAN.

One of the Fourth Ward Police arrested DOMINICK HEALEY, proprietor of a porter-house at No. 93 Oliver-street, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault and outrage upon the person of Mrs. SOPHIA CONNOLLY, of No. 63 Mangin-street. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court the complainant stated that she entered the porter-house kept by the accused in order to sell some pictures. HEALEY induced her to enter a back room for the alleged purpose of showing her the portrait of his wife, and as soon as she had entered the apartment he locked the door and knocked her down by a violent blow in the face with his fist. Mrs. CONNOLLY endeavored to escape from her assailant, but not before HEALEY had accomplished his purpose. She exhibited the effects of the blow she had received. The prisoner was fully committed for trial, and the District Attorney ordered the papers to be sent to the Grand Jury. The husband of the victim was in Court also, and was with difficulty restrained from inflicting summary vengeance upon HEALEY. The case was most outrageous, and the Justice so expressed himself. HEALEY is a native of Ireland, and 29 years of age.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

Yesterday afternoon as Mrs. NANCY ANGEL, of Passaic, N. J., was about entering the Jersey City ferry-house, foot of Cortlandt-street, she missed her pocket-book, containing $2, taken from her pocket by a young rascal named WM. JACKSON. Detective MCWILLIAMS, of the Jersey City Police, saw the theft committed, and caused young JACKSON'S arrest by Officer DOUGHTY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. When arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner maintained a very sorrowful air, evidently considering himself a hero. He admitted having been arrested before, and was held for trial at the Special Sessions, the Justice informing him that he would "take the starch out of him before long." The case will come up to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

FALSE PRETENCIES.

Mr. HENRY FERRIS, brewer, at Nos. 223 and 225 Tenth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of an old man of genteel address, named HERTZ, whom he charges with defrauding him out of $10 on the 12th of June last, by means of fraudulent pretences. It appears, according to the affidavit, that the prisoner on the day mentioned called at Mr. FERRIS' place of business, in company with an individual whom he introduced as Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN, an extensive down-town dealer in liquors at wholesale. The callers, so Mr. HERTZ said, had been appointed by the Liquor Dealers' Association to call upon interested parties throughout the City, and solicit subscriptions from them toward a fund which was then being raised to defray legal expenses in testing the constitutionality of the Liquor Law. Believing the statements of the parties to be true, complainant gave them a check for $10. Since that time it has been discovered that the representations were false, and hence the arrest. The prisoner was committed for examination.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock, Sergeant SCHOONMAKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, accompanied by a posse of officers made a descent upon a reputed gambling and policy shop, second floor, front of the house No. 702 Broadway, where they arrested ROBERT WILLIS (alleged proprietor), and JOHN E. KING and JAMES FORD, who were engaged with the first named in a game of "faro." The Police also seized the implements, consisting of a lay-out or spread, deal-box, check-rack, cue-box, ivory-checks and playing cards, which were conveyed to the station-house. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice DOWLING, who held WILLIS for trial in default of $400 bail, and released the other two upon surety for future good behavior.

THE ORIENTAL SALOON AGAIN.

The Police visited the notorious Oriental saloon, at No. 662 Broadway, at an early hour yesterday morning, and arrested the following named persons found in the place:

E. C. Chamberlain, proprietor; John E. Valiant, paper-hanger; Edward McGuire, commission clerk; Joseph Charlier, keeper of shooting gallery; August Bellinger, musician; Robert Austin, engineer; Henry Field, clerk; Herman Thomas, book-keeper; Geo. Herman, book-keeper; Henry Carpenter, butcher; Richard St. Clair, merchant; James H. Jones, carman; Henry Simmons, waterman; Robert Kean, engineer; Henry Sohn, John Geeghan and Wilham Mechan; errand boys employed on the premises; Kate Cleveland Clara Lacy, Josephine Wilson, Lizzie Clark, Lottie Greene, Kate Rivers, Kate Delaney, Delia Tyson, Delia Morrison, Anna Murray, Ellen Stevens, Emma Berger, Mary Hart, Mary Eckler, Eva Peck, Anna Bateman, Mary Corneli and Hattie Luce, waiter girls.

The above named were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where the proprietor was held for violation of the Excise Law, in exposing liquors for sale after midnight, and also for keeping a disorderly house. The remainder of the prisoners were temporarily committed for examination.

THEFT OF PAWN TICKETS.

EMMA SHAW, an inmate of a house of ill-fame in Greene-street, yesterday appeared against a colored man named LOUGHTON COCKEY, who, as the alleged, picked her pocket of a pawn ticket, representing $62 worth of clothing, &c. The theft is said to have taken place while the complainant was passing the corner of Grand and Laurens streets on Tuesday evening. The accused was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

Yesterday morning, at about 6 o'clock, a butcher named HUGH CARROLL, of No. 70 Thorp-place, Brooklyn, having some business at Fulton Market, left his wagon standing in Front-street, near Fulton-street, for a few minutes. When he came out of the market he discovered that the horse and wagon were both gone. About three hours later, while walking through Grand-street, and when near the Bowery, he saw a horse and vehicle which he at once recognised as his own. He called a Police Officer, who arrested JAMES WILLIAMS, on the charge of larceny. The accused was held for trial, being unable to furnish the necessary bail.

YORKVILLE COURT—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

TWO ARSON CASES.

In yesterday's TIMES appeared accounts of two fires, one a fancy goods store at No. 779 First-avenue, and the other a barn in Eighty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. From certain circumstances known to the Fire Marshal, the occupants of both places—ISAAC GOLDSCHMIDT, of the former, and JAMES MCGRATH and GEORGE PENDLETON, of the latter—were arrested on suspicion of arson. Yesterday the parties were taken before Justice LEDWITH, who admitted GOLDSCHMIDT to bail in the sum of $3,000, and the others in the sum of $1,500 each, for trial.

BOY BURGLARS.

Five young boys, neither of them 16 years of age, and named CHARLES BURTON, GEORGE H. LEE, PETER KELLY, FLORENCE O'CONNOR, EDWARD DIVINE and JOHN COFFEY, were arrested yesterday on the charge of breaking into several up-town stables, and rifling them of their contents, which were afterward disposed of to a neighboring dealer in varieties. The boys were held for trial.

STEALING A WAGON.

A man named JAMES CURRY was arraigned for stealing a wagon worth $20 from Mr. CHAS. SMITH. The prisoner plead "not guilty," but was remanded for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CENSUS.—The indefatigable laborers connected with the New-York City Mission, have recently made a fresh examination of the Sabbath-schools of all denominations and kinds in the City, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual number of children in attendance, and the result of their investigation has been carefully compiled and arranged in a tabular view, by the Corresponding Secretary of the City Mission, Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON. It shows that there are 312 Protestant Sabbath-schools, and 62 Roman Catholics, Jews and others, making in all 365 Sabbath-schools. The scholars on roll in the Protestant Sabbath-schools number 77,450, with an average attendance in February and March of 51,248. The scholars on roll in the Roman Catholic and other schools number 26,976, with an average attendance in February and March of 16,924. While many of the schools are large and flourishing, others are said to be sadly languishing, the cause assigned being the need of teachers and missionaries. A few rooms are crowded to their utmost capacity, but in many more there are accommodations for double the number in attendance. While the figures given in this summary tell of the zeal and devotion of those engaged in the cause, they still show that a great work remains to be done. And this work lies chiefly among those who can only be reached by the most heroic, persistent missionary effort. A more liberal supply of men and means is demanded, and it behooves every Christian philanthropist and every good citizen to give their hearty encouragement and generous support to all who seek to save the neglected and destitute, both old and young.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE TRADES.—There seems to be a general movement among tradesmen for an increase of wages, especially among those for whom, at this season of the year, the demand is great. The house carpenters have already received an advance from many of the firms of from $3 50 to $4 per day. The coopers have obtained an advance to $3. The house painters' demands have not yet been met by their employers, but as their services at this time are in greatest need, it is probable they will obtain the desired advance. The engineers now receiving $4 50 per day, hold a meeting to-night to demand an increase to $5. The stone-cutters, a meeting of whom was held on Monday evening, are apparently unanimous in their determination to let well enough alone. The cigar-makers have arrived at the same conclusion. There is the usual agitation among all branches which characterizes this season. Meetings are being held nightly. One object of the present agitation is to support the movement in favor of the Eight-hour Bill now before the Legislature.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE TRINITY CHOIRS.—There was a very full attendance at the first rehearsal of the oratorios of the Messiah, on Sunday evening, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street. About two hundred vocalists rehearsed some of the most difficult of the choruses in the oratorio, and, for a first rehearsal, passed through them with great point and vigor. The conductor, Dr. JAMES PECK, is experienced in these matters. Dr. W. H. WALLEN and Mr. A. H. MESSITER, two of the Trinity Parish organists, accompanied the choruses with precision and care. A rehearsal is advertised for next Tuesday night, at the same rooms. On the day of the festival there is to be a full choral service by the united choirs of the parish, in Trinity Church, when the Rector, Dr. EGE, will preside. The forthcoming festival will be an event of no ordinary interest, and everything augurs well for its success. The performance is in aid of the funds of the poor and sick of the parish.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of EDWARD WRIGHT, who was run over on Tuesday night in West-street, near Warren, by car No. 18 of the Belt Railroad. It is supposed that WRIGHT was lying on the track in a state of intoxication, and the night was so dark that the driver, JOSEPH WARD, could not see him. Deceased was shockingly injured, and death ensued in forty-eight hours. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury, who exonerated the driver from all blame. WRIGHT was a native of Ireland, and about 40 years of age. His residence or that of his relatives is unknown to the authorities. The latter are requested to call and claim the remains.

OPENING OF THE EAST RIVER ABATTOIR.—The abattoir at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, was opened yesterday. The use of it was offered by the Company to the butchers at a nominal rent, but the offer being rejected, the Company have commenced slaughtering on their own account. On Friday morning next, and every morning thereafter, a barge will be at the foot of Beekman-street, with carcasses from the abattoir for sale at the lowest market rates. It is expected that, as the warm weather approaches, the Board of Health will forbid the slaughtering of cattle within the City limits, and that, consequently, the butchers will be compelled to resort to the abattoirs.

PROBABLY FROM A WHERE.—The following is from the United States Consul at Falmouth, England, handed to us by Mr. F. W. ELY, the Purser of the steamship *Arago*, from Havre: "There were forty notes picked up in the harbor of Helford, representing 480 bales of cotton, and the following receipt dated 'Ship *May Flower*, New-Orleans, Dec. 19, 1866. Received in good order from Union Cotton Press, thirteen bales cotton marked 16. H. O. G.; — & do. M. V. R.'"

THE ROMAN LOAN.—The number of bonds subscribed for up to the 31st of March is 17,340, amounting to $2,300,000. The April coupons on these bonds are now being paid. The bonds are not in favor among the Catholics of this City and Philadelphia. New-York has only taken $106,000 worth, and Philadelphia but $18,000, while St. Louis, up to Jan. 26, had subscribed for $129,025. Montreal and Quebec have also subscribed liberally.

CASUALTIES.—JOHN FITZGERALD, of No. 21 Cherry-street, fell down a flight of stairs at No. 39 Old-slip and dislocated his hip bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....RUDOLPH HYDEGGER, aged 2 years, fell from the fourth story window of the parental residence, No. 129 Third-street, in the yard, sustaining severe if not fatal injuries.

THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE AGAIN FOR SALE.—In consequence of an error in the decree of the Supreme Court, the Old Bowery Theatre has been ordered by the Court to be resold on the 20th day of April, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., auctioneers.

LECTURE BY DR. CHAPIN.—Dr. CHAPIN will deliver his new lecture on "The Roll of Honor," at the Central Methodist Church in Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, this evening. This lecture is said by those who have heard it to be one of Dr. CHAPIN'S finest efforts.

GAS EXPLOSION.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening an explosion of gas occurred in the store No. 682 Sixth-avenue, resulting from a leak in the gas main. The building was slightly damaged. A person named ALFRED CONNOLLY was seriously burned about the head and face.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE.—Three of the stairways of the bridge are finished and the fourth is in a forward state. The lamps have yet, however, to be added, as well as some of the ornamental parts.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM ANOTHER HORSE-CAR RAILROAD CRASH.—AN INVESTIGATION BY THE AUTHORITIES.—A railroad disaster, similar to the one that occurred on the Erie Railway in Jersey City on Sunday night, came very near being repeated at 10:20 o'clock yesterday forenoon at the same point, and through the criminal carelessness of the flagman who is stationed there to lower the gates and give warning. A horse-car belonging to the Hoboken and Jersey City Line, containing ten passengers, was stopped at the Grove-street crossing of the Erie Railway to allow a long freight-train going out to pass by. The gate had not been lowered across the car, and as soon as the obstruction was out of the way the driver of the horse-car, in obedience to a signal from the flagman, started ahead, but just as the horses were on the railway track a locomotive, which was hidden by an intervening dwelling, was discovered coming up. The flagman then motioned the driver to stop, and again motioned him to go forward, and then attempted to stop the locomotive, but that was an impossibility. In an instant more the front of the horse-car had only cleared the track a few feet when the locomotive passed. Several of the male passengers attempted to escape, but had not even time to gain the platform when the danger was over. The driver of a loaded truck behind the horse-car also had a narrow escape, his horses heads being within two or three feet of the locomotive when it passed. The Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on Tuesday night, adopted the following resolution offered by Alderman GADDIS:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the recent disasters resulting from the cars of the different railroad companies crossing the tracks of the steam railroads at the intersections of the said railroads at different points in this City; and said Committee are requested to report to the Common Council of Jersey City, at their meeting on the 9th inst., such action should be taken by the city authorities to better protect the lives of passengers on the street railroad cars.

The President of the Board appointed as said Committee Aldermen GADDIS, O'NEILL and WOOD.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 3.

By Barnard, J.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Prentice vs. Ambler, &c.; J. W. Mitchell vs. Delia S. Mitchell, &c.; Hazard vs. McHenry et al.; A. T. Stout vs. Geo. H. Clark; Thos. S. Needham vs. R. W. Pearsall; commission granted and stay denied. James McHenry vs. G. D. Hazard et al.; motion granted for allowance of $500.

REFERRED.

Paul W. Lodowe vs. Thomas Rowe.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Lawrence Shearer vs. Mary P. Shearer; Mary Ann Bunell vs. Wm. D. Bunell.

MOTION DENIED.

George A. Wicks et al. vs. James Fried.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Mason, J.

Taylor vs. Isham; I direct that the complaint in this action be dismissed, with costs to the defendants, to be taxed and to be paid out of the trust fund in the plaintiff's hands. Clarke vs. Smith; see Opinion. Hertzel vs. Raymond; new trial must be granted, costs to abide the event of the action. Elliott vs. Wood, and Poulton vs. Washington Marine Ins. Co.; see Findings. Crowe vs. Kennedy; papers received.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 3.

By Judge Brady.

Marchers vs. *Macoggi*.—Motion denied, but without costs. (See opinion.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Shortly after the opening of the Court yesterday, the counsel for the defence in four important cases announced that he had an engagement in one of the civil Courts which rendered it necessary that he should have his cases held back for a short time. Time was allowed accordingly, and when the cases were called an officer of the Court was sent to look for counsel in the Court in which he alleged he was engaged, but he could not be found in any of the Courts in the building. On receiving this information the Recorder announced it as his purpose in the future to hold counsel to their appointments whether they had engagements in the civic Courts or not, and that if they did not appear to conduct their cause he would assign counsel and proceed to trial without them. He observed that the witnesses who were in attendance in that Court were generally too poor to be able to sacrifice day after day of their time, and this vicious custom of compelling them to attend so frequently, when the people stood ready to go on with business, must be stopped. Here a rule of this Court, as it was even of the appellant Courts, that orders issued must be in accordance of everything else, and he was bound to enforce the rule.

STEALING IRON STAMPS.

George Eaton pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. On the 18th of March he was seen stealing a number of iron stamps and dies of the value of $500, from Thomas McKeever, of No. 3 Hague-street. He was remanded for sentence.

A YOUTHFUL BURGL